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# ARMY



# NAVY

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### The Defense Program

PROBABLY no other Arm or Service of the Army has quite the problems to face in the perfection of a force ready to go into action on M-day as does the Corps of Engineers. The duties of the corps are so diverse—and withal require the services of such a vast number of trained men—that integration of the engineers in the Regular Army with those in the Organized Reserves must be carried out to the Nth degree.

There must also be, and there is, a close tie-up with the National Guard—but this is the case, too, with most of the other Arms and Services.

But more than any other Arm or Service the engineers must depend upon civilians—not only in matters of procurement, as do the Ordnance Department, Chemical Warfare Service and Quartermaster Corps—but because it must obtain these civilians to fight and to work in combat zones.

A detailed list of the wartime duties of the engineers would cover several pages of type. They conduct railroad operations, which means building lines, operating them, and repairing both natural failures and destruction caused by the enemy. They build wharves, depots, air fields, hangars, roads, barracks, hospitals—all buildings in the combat zone. They make and produce maps—many on a 24-hour basis. They build fortifications and lay barbed wire, mines, and other impediments, and take care of camouflage. They install and operate utilities—water, sewage, lights, telephone and telegraph lines not actually in the zone of combat. And, on occasion, they lay down their tools, pick up their rifles—and fight.

Experienced construction men, experienced railroad men, cannot be trained in time of war, nor can a country well afford to keep them in its standing army. So the engineers must reach out into civil life to get men trained in its multifarious activities, and so organize them and so instruct them that they can be put into action on M-day.

Previous articles in this column have discussed phases of the Army's mobilization plans. The general picture is of an Initial Protective Force composed of the Regular Army and the National Guard which is ready to take the field on M-day. The Reserves, except for the furnishing of a few corps troops and the filling out of certain gaps in officer personnel, do not enter largely in this I.P.F. Their function is to organize and officer the increments and to provide replacements, and with the exceptions above noted, few of them will see combat service before three months after M-day.

But the engineers are an exception. It is not conceivable that an Army can begin to operate without roads and railroads, without camouflage, without utilities and housing in the zone of operations, and for these it must turn immediately to the Engineer Reserve, for those units are not in the regular corps.

Indicative of the demand for engineers is the fact that the corps during the World War numbered 11,000 officers

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### Selection Board Named; Marine Board Reports

The first of the annual Navy line selection boards convened here this week, with all factors indicating that the emergency expansion program will result in more liberal treatment of all officers considered.

Vice Adm. C. P. Snyder convened the senior board promptly Wednesday morning, to recommend 12 captains for promotion to rear admiral and 52 commanders for captain. Not only will more officers be advanced to the high command grades than in prior years but there are definite indications that for the first time, some of the commanders held fitted for advancement to captain will be retained in active service.

As the senior board and two Marine Corps boards met, Acting Secretary Charles Edison announced the appointment of the group that will meet 6 Dec. 1939 to select 132 lieutenant commanders for advancement to commander. They are: president, Rear Adm. Walton R. Sexton, chairman, General Board; members, Rear Adm. Clark H. Woodward, Commandant, 3rd Naval District; Rear Adm. John D. Wainwright, member, General Board; Rear Adm. Wilson Brown, superintendent, Naval Academy; Rear Adm. Andrew C. Pickens, Commander Cruiser Division 7; Rear Adm. Herbert F. Leary, Director Fleet Training, Naval Operations; Rear Adm. Wilhelm L. Friedell, Commander, Submarine Force, U. S. Fleet; Rear Adm. Russell Willson, Commander Battleship Division 1; Rear Adm. Leigh Noyes, Director of Naval Communications; recorder, Comdr. Stuart S. Murray.

The prediction that more fitted officers will be retained, made by Rear Adm. C. W. Nimitz last week and the general forecast that selection will be less drastic was borne out in the announcement of the first selections of the year.

This board, the Marine Corps board to select majors for promotion to lieutenant colonel, made the following recommendations, which the President approved. Of twenty-two officers shown in the Navy Register as having been considered for promotion once, five were eliminated from consideration because of death, retirement or physical disability. Of the remaining seventeen, nine were selected as best fitted, five were designated as fitted, of whom, three were recommended for retention, and three were found neither best fitted or fitted for promotion. Therefore, of the seventeen officers previously passed-over, twelve were either selected as best fitted or as fitted for retention.

Of twenty-six officers considered for the first time, twenty-one were selected as best fitted.

In connection with the fact that there are three boards meeting at the present time, i.e. the board to select commanders to captain and captains to rear admiral, the board to select a major general commandant for the Marine Corps and the board to select colonels of the Marine Corps to brigadier general, it should be remembered that the law requires that eleven days elapse between the convening

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### Marines to Alaska

Marines will see foreign service in a new clime when a detachment of 25 men, headed by 1st Lt. Stephen V. Sabol, sails from Seattle about 15 Feb. for the new Kodiak Island naval air base to guard government property during construction of the base.

This is the first detachment of Marines to be stationed in the Northern Territory.

### Army Reorganization

Reorganization of the 6th Cavalry at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., a horse unit, into an experimental corps reconnaissance regiment was announced this week by the War Department as the latest step in the molding of the Army into an effective fighting unit.

The reorganization, obviously spurred by success of German scouting forces in Poland, gives the Army its first actual motorcycle unit. It will become effective 1 Dec. The regiment will be expanded to more than 1,000 men, to provide two squadrons and a headquarters troop. One squadron of three rifle troops, equipped with horses, will provide detailed off-the-road reconnaissance. This squadron will also be furnished trucks in which all animals, men and equipment can be transported rapidly and for great distances when roads are available. The portee cavalry, so called, will be provided with trucks accommodating a squad or half-squad each, complete with ramp, feed boxes, and other equipment.

The second squadron will be mechanized, and will consist of two reconnaissance troops equipped with about 40 modern fast-moving scout cars, and one motorcycle troop. This squadron is intended to provide rapid and distant reconnaissance, particularly on roads, and to furnish reconnaissance for any large mechanized force engaged on special missions with the corps.

A pioneer and demolition platoon is included in the headquarters troop, which will have about 10 additional scout cars. It will be provided with motor-driven saws and excavators, to increase mobility of the regiment and impede advances of enemy troops.

The regiment will also be armed with the new 37-mm anti-tank guns.

The regiment is intended to provide a corps commander with a mobile cavalry regiment, organized, equipped and trained to make both near and distant ground reconnaissance. It will give the corps commander a means of securing information of enemy forces in almost any situation which may confront him, regardless of weather or condition of roads.

It will be considered as part of normal corps troops and will be given a thorough test during the corps maneuvers to be held in the South early next spring.

The War Department is also preparing, it was learned, to organize additional anti-tank battalions, similar to that in process of formation for the IV Corps. Since only one battalion, armed with 12 of the 37-mm anti-tank guns, normally goes to a corps, the additional battalions will be GHQ troops.

At the same time it was learned that,

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### Army, C. A. Generals To Meet in Washington

The highest ranking officers in the United States Army will meet in Washington on 30 Nov. 1939, for a two day conference to discuss the technical details incident to the reorganization of the Army. All Army and Corps Area commanders will be present.

General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the Army, will head the conference and it is expected that Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring will sit in on some of the sessions. Following the meeting on 30 Nov. and 1 Dec. the Corps Area and Army commanders will go to Philadelphia to witness the Army-Navy game on 2 Dec. While in Washington, the generals will be entertained at a reception to which all of the general officers in Washington will be invited.

The conference was called for the purpose of reviewing the details of plans involved in the training of the Army during the next six months. In this conference, the Corps Area and Army commanders will meet with the chiefs of the Divisions of the War Department General Staff.

In announcing the conference, the War Department stated:

"The recent reorganization of the combat forces of the Regular Army into five triangular type divisions, including the creation of missing units necessary to complete these divisions and the quota of corps troops, along with the increase of the National Guard and its special winter training schedules, has made it advisable to bring the Corps Area commanders, four of whom are Army commanders as well, to Washington for a general conference at this particular time.

"The Army is entering upon the most active period of winter training of its peace-time history. With certain minor exceptions, the concentration of four of the five divisions has now been completed with the First Division at Fort Benning, the Second at Fort Sam Houston, the Fifth at Camp McClellan, and the Sixth at Camp Jackson. These divisions are being reorganized from the conventional square type to the more mobile triangular type. After the divisions are thoroughly familiar with their new organization and have held individual maneuvers, they will be grouped, in so far as the availability of corps troops permits, in Army Corps for extensive maneuvers. The training period of the National Guard has been increased by the authorization of additional armory drills and by an additional field training allowance of seven days. A project under consideration will authorize National Guard brigade and division commanders, as well as key staff officers, to be sent to the Regular Army divisional concentration areas for short periods of training. Certain reserve officers will also be included in this project. The various details concerned in these and other similar projects will become the basis of the agenda presented to the conference in order that a complete coordination will result in all components of the Army securing the maximum benefit in the training program

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# The United States Isn't Prepared to Fight Any War, Editor Points Out

The following are extracts from the second article on our National Defense, written by Maj. Mark S. Watson, Sunday Editor of the Baltimore SUN and formerly attached to the Intelligence Section of the General Staff of the AEF:

"... It took us a year and a quarter to participate vigorously on the French battlefield; today it would take us actually longer than that to meet a similar emergency. Even our present purely defensive army of 500,000 cannot be equipped, with equipment already ordered, before June 1941.

"Hence it is just as well, from many viewpoints, that we are not on the threshold of war—that in fact there is no present threat of war and that the Administration has announced its determination that we will not get into war. We could not, if we wished. But for a future which no one can discern it is desirable that the country know both its resources and its limitations; also that it know what is being done to enlarge the one and reduce the other; also that it know the reasons for our present unpreparedness (as in advance of every war in which we have participated, to our grave and unnecessary cost) and the difficulty attending its correction by a War Department which, despite the handicaps mentioned yesterday, the observer must feel is going about its job with understanding and vigor and competence. \*\*\*

"The earlier American's manual dexterity has been vanishing with the newer generation's eagerness for white-collar work and contempt for mechanical skills.

"Worse, the mass production of the boom period of the 'twenties transformed manufacturing methods, so that instead of highly trained mechanics, we have an excess of mere machine tenders unable to repair a break in their own machines. Then, when the depression came, manufacturers eliminated their apprentice schools, and labor itself protected its older men by discouraging apprentices. Finally, the depression transferred many skilled artisans to the relief rolls,

where the less energetic are disposed to remain.

"It may seem incredible that in one generation these combined causes can have brought measurable deterioration in the country's skilled mechanics, but it is a problem now occupying a worried interdepartmental committee representing War, Navy and Interior departments, the CAA, the CCC and the NYA.

"Obviously, flour and beef and bacon offer no problem and clothing not much. But there must be automobiles of particular types, special field telephones and radio equipment. Here the problem is more marked, but not serious, despite a curious experience in the very recent past. For the current five-division winter concentrations in the South, transport officers found need for a number of one-and-a-half-ton trucks with four-wheeled drive. The American truck factories could not supply the trucks save with a six months' delay.

"However, when it comes to armored cars and cannon and helmets and gas masks, the problem obviously is a serious one, for these things are not on the normal market at all, and hence no large American factory is ready to produce them in quantity. And there are 1,200 such items.

"One of the acts of Newton D. Baker, when he was Secretary of War (and a notably capable one), was to start a skeleton organization from all war industries, which in peacetime should keep in a position of readiness to begin manufactures at need. Secretary Weeks pursued that policy vigorously. A powerful impulse was given it in the present Administration through an act of 16 June, 1938, appropriating \$2,000,000 for 'educational orders' of wartime needs.

"With this authority a group of officers in the office of the Assistant Secretary of War selected six items of urgent importance and called for bids on small lots of the following:

1. Semi-automatic rifles for infantry use, greatly increasing the fire-power of an infantry unit.
2. Anti-aircraft battery searchlights.
3. Forging of 3-inch shells.

4. Machining of the same 3-inch shells.
5. Recoil mechanism for anti-aircraft guns.
6. Gas masks, as designed at Edgewood.

"Orders were given out in accordance with those bids last April. Today Order No. 1 in the above list is making satisfactory headway, and the same company which filled it (Winchester Arms) has been given a full order for 45,000 of the Garand rifles. These, with the remainder needed being turned out by the United States Arsenal at Springfield, Mass., will supply our regular army and the National Guard as they existed in June, 1939 (they are now being increased by thirty per cent.), but will not be available until the middle of 1942. The arms company reports that by the educational order the army saved \$1,000,000 and one year's time.

"Educational Order 2, for searchlights, has already worked out so well that it has been amalgamated with a full order now in production. In No. 3 there already has been partial delivery, and No. 4 has progressed so far as to have the intricate tools in hand. No. 5 is delayed, tool-making for the recoil mechanism being a much more complex task. As for No. 6, the educational order due next May will actually be complete in January. Presumably in all cases full-product orders will be given shortly.

"Now the second batch of educational orders is out again for urgent items in that list of 1,200, and this time not for \$2,000,000 worth, but for a total of \$14,500,000. There has been no formal announcement of what is in the second group of educational orders, but it is believed to include pyrotechnic items (Very lights, parachute flares, etc.), fire-control instruments and sights, fuses for bombs and shells, machine guns, bombs, automatic pistols, more shell forgings and machinings.

"The purpose of the educational order of course, is to build up dies and techniques by this economical method, then to expand manufacturing facilities at will and on a grand scale. There can be little doubt that it will accomplish larger results at lower cost and in less time than any other method."

## The Defense Program

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and 200,000 men. Its present officer strength is 784, including four in the Philippine Scouts and slightly more than 200 on river and harbor work.

Such rivers and harbors work, it must be understood, would not weaken the combat efficiency of the corps in time of emergency, for work would go on a maintenance basis then, and officers would immediately enter combat duties, their places taken by reserve and retired officers. In the last war, only eight regular officers were left on river and harbor work.

Far from weakening the corps, river and harbor work has resulted in the production of men who have contributed greatly to the nation's strength in peace and war. In the early days of the nation, West Point offered the only instruction in engineering to be found in the United States. Today, we find an Army engineer heading the far-flung activities of the Works Progress Administration, and other Army engineers in many key civil posts of the government.

The engineers regard river and harbor work as of primary importance in its plans for operation in event of emergency. The work itself,—resulting in the creation of a vast system of ports and an inland waterways transportation net-

work capable of handling its share of a war-time load, and resulting in the augmentation of the nation's installed electric energy—would be of inestimable value, in time of war.

More important from the engineers' viewpoint is the value of the training received in river and harbor work. Officers learn organization, use of plant and control of personnel—lessons without which the vast construction program in France in 1917-18 could not have been carried out. They learn in peacetime to build efficiently the projects they would be called upon to undertake in time of war.

The engineers have been keeping pace with the recent building up of the country's armed Services. A second topographical battalion has been organized, a light ponton company created in the Regular Army and two in the National Guard. Army troops have been reorganized to service the triangular divisions. A camouflage battalion is active in the Organized Reserves, to meet a gap which exists in the regular forces. Organization of railway troops has been made more perfect. Strategic maps are being prepared for the entire United States, with the West Coast and other areas already so mapped. Aided by public funds, engineers are completing plans for standardized barracks, warehouses, hangars and all other types of buildings which would be required in combat zones.

The war plans of the engineers call for a combat battalion with each light division, a combat regiment with each heavy division, a combat squadron with each cavalry division, general service regiments, topographical battalions, water supply battalions, railway battalions, shop companies, depot companies, camouflage battalions, dump truck companies, ponton companies, railroad shop battalions. All of these types are existent, either in the Regular Army, the Reserves or the National Guard. The regulars have combat battalions and squadrons for each division, a ponton company, two topographical battalions and general service regiments. The National Guard has a combat regiment for each of its 18 divisions, and one of the four combat squadrons needed for the cavalry. It has two ponton companies,

The remainder of the needed units are in the Reserves.

## Army Reorganization

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at least until the Army is in efficient fighting shape, the high command will undertake no reorganization of administration. This applies to consolidation of the Chemical Warfare Service and Ordnance Department, to shifting of Quartermaster Corps construction work to the Corps of Engineers and to other proposed changes.

This week concentration of the four triangular divisions in the South was practically complete. Elements of the 16th Infantry have moved into Ft. Benning, Ga., completing assembly of the First Division.

The Second Division, at Ft. Sam Houston, still lacks the 1st Battalion of the 38th Infantry, which will not arrive until 1 Feb. 1940. The 11th Infantry arrived at Ft. McClellan, Ala., this week, completing concentration of the Fifth Division.

With the arrival by rail of the remainder of the 1st and 20th Infantry Regiments at Camp Jackson this week the concentration of the Sixth Division is nearly completed. There remains a medical battalion which was scheduled to arrive from Ft. Hoyle on 20 Nov., and the 1st Field Artillery which will not leave Ft. Sill, Okla., until some time after the first of the year. The movements have been made by a combination of marching (trucks) and rail, and have been made on schedule and without any unusual incidents.

One of the largest motor movements was the motor column of the 1st and 20th Infantry which marched from Ft. Warren, Wyo., a distance of 2,016 miles. This column was commanded by Col. John H. Hester, Commanding Officer, 1st Infantry.

While this is the only division that is being concentrated entirely away from a regular Army Post with its supplies and conveniences which are so necessary in getting organizations comfortably settled, it has shaken down very quickly and has already started on an intensive training program. The Division Commander, Brig. Gen. Clement A. Trott expects to start at an early date on a series of pro-

gressive division exercises, Command Post and Field.

The citizens of Columbia have accepted the Division with open arms and are co-operating in every way to make the officers and men of the Sixth Division comfortable and contented.

## Arms a Guarantee of Peace

Col. George Chase Lewis, Inf., USA, in a radio address delivered 16 Nov., under the auspices of the New York Federation of Women's Clubs, asserted that there is but one guarantee of peace—"the possession of overwhelming military and naval force by that government having the highest sense of justice and fair play to its neighbors."

"Gangster nations and ambitious dictators," Colonel Lewis said, "will not attack such a nation and a well armed but fair, honest government of honest people will not attack weaker nations."

"Let every American patriot start this program. Strengthen your Army and Navy. Educate your children to honesty and fair play and vote for congressmen who stand for international fair play and justice. Then we will have American peace in a peaceful world."

## The Journal Salutes

This week the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL salutes:

Col. Dewitt Peck, USMC, who has assumed command of the 4th Marines at Shanghai, China, and who is one of the youngest officers ever to hold this responsible command.

Maj. Charles L. Mullins, Jr., Inf., USA, who has been named director of the new Nicaraguan Military Academy.

Lt. Comdr. Silas B. Moore, USN, and Lt. Comdr. Frank T. Ward, Jr., USN, who commanded Patrol Squadron 7, later designated as Patrol Squadron 11, when that group won the Schiff Memorial Trophy for safety in flying.

## Did You Read—

the following important service stories last week:

Changes in Army service uniforms; Army to push age-in-grade bill; Navy to keep more passed-over officers; Army to ask more pay for enlisted men; Army and Navy get transports; American airplane production; Former Lighthouse Service personnel eligible for commissions?

If not you did not read the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. You can not get this valuable information from any other source.



## NG President Calls Conference



BRIG. GEN. WALTER A. DeLAMATER

Brig. Gen. Walter A. DeLamater, the recently elected president of the National Guard Association of the United States is losing no time in getting into action. General DeLamater has called a meeting of the Executive Council, consisting of:

President, Brig. Gen. Walter A. DeLamater; past president, Brig. Gen. James C. Dozier; vice-president, Maj. Gen. Edward Martin of Pa.; secretary, Brig. Gen. Fred M. Waterbury of N. Y.; treasurer, Brig. Gen. Milton R. McLean of Kans.; 1st Corps Area, Brig. Gen. James W. Hanson, Mo.; 2nd CA, Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Ballantyne, N. J.; 3rd CA, Maj. Gen. Milton A. Reckord, Md.; 4th CA, Brig. Gen. Don E. Scott, N. C.; 5th CA, Brig. Gen. William L. Horner, W. Va.; 6th CA, Col. John S. Bersey, Mich.; 7th CA, Brig. Gen. Elard A. Walsh, Minn.; 8th CA, Col. J. Prugh Herndon, Ariz.; and 9th CA, Brig. Gen. Thomas E. Killea, Ore.; and the Legislative Committee consisting of: Maj. Gen. Milton A. Reckord, chairman; Maj. Gen. Edward Martin, Maj. Gen. Clifford R. Powell of N. J.; Brig. Gen. Elard A. Walsh; Brig. Gen. Charles H. Grahl of Iowa; Brig. Gen. J. Van B. Metts of N. C.; Maj. Gen. Claude V. Birkhead of Texas.

Maj. Gen. Albert H. Blanding, chief of the National Guard Bureau has been invited to attend the conference, to be held in Washington, D. C., on 3 and 4 Dec. The conference will convene at 11 a. m., 3 Dec. at which time the various resolutions that were presented at the recent Conference in Baltimore will be studied and action taken or plans formulated.

General DeLamater assumes the duties of president at a very important and critical time and his plans and policies will be to help further develop the national defense and do everything possible to have Congress further increase appropriations for the National Guard that it may have sufficient personnel, adequately trained, and appropriate and up-to-date equipment.

If the National Guard is to play the important role in our national defense scheme called for in our National Defense Act and our military policy, then they should be properly equipped and every facility made available for training of combined arms and large units and sufficient funds provided to accomplish it, General DeLamater states.

The new president of the association emphasizes that the officers and men of the National Guard are not unmindful of the important place in our military program they are expected to play, and are eager to assume that place. They are enthusiastic, willing and make great sacrifices to promote the best interests of the military service and to make the National Guard efficient, but, General DeLamater says, they must receive hearty and full cooperation of Congress and the War De-

partment, and the National Guard should be represented in the Conference of the General Staff that formulate our military policies and programs.

General DeLamater feels that this is a time for cooperation and team work and for every component of our Army to be working together in harmony and understanding so that we may produce and maintain an efficient, well trained, well equipped, modern but strong initial protective force as outlined by the Secretary of War, ready for "M" Day and not after "M" Day.

## National Guard Notes

As of 12 Nov. a total of 33,119 enlistments were reported by the National Guard as units throughout the country speeded recruiting to effect the 45,000-man expansion ordered by President Roosevelt on 9 Sept. The figures following by Corps Areas show actual increases in the National Guard and do not include replacements in the various units. Moreover, the figure for the Fourth Corps Area shows the report of one State for the week previous.

A total of 21 states have completed the increase, since authorization to expand the guard was given officially, 21 Sept., and seven other States need less than 100 enlistments each to fill their quotas.

Net gains by Corps Areas as of 12 Nov. were:

First Corps Area	3,008
Second Corps Area	2,409
Third Corps Area	2,288
Fourth Corps Area	6,246
Fifth Corps Area	2,322
Sixth Corps Area	3,593
Seventh Corps Area	4,704
Eighth Corps Area	3,139
Ninth Corps Area	4,089
Puerto Rico Dept.	411

Calculations of the National Guard Bureau show that each Infantry division has now been allotted units and increments, which when completed, will give it 77 per cent of peace strength, which is slightly more than 12,000 men.

Both aircraft observation squadrons authorized for the National Guard in August have already been organized and recognized as standing units by the National Guard Bureau. They are the 153rd Observation Squadron, Meridian, Miss., and the 152nd, at Providence, R. I.

The two National Guard Infantry companies authorized for Alaska will not be brought to the increased strengths given units in the States under the expansion program because of the scattered population in the Territory. Each company will have 66 enlisted men and three officers. There will be in addition, a medical officer and an officer combining the duties of adjutant general and U. S. property and disbursing officer.

Assignment of a Regular Army instructor to the units is not contemplated. An officer or officers of the 32nd Infantry, in Alaska, will probably take on the duty in addition to other assignments.

Tables of organization have been prepared for the Harbor Defense regiments, to become effective 15 Dec., if approved by Secretary Woodring.

The National Guard Bureau has received 64 resolutions adopted by the National Guard Association of the United States. The resolutions are now under study by the various divisions of the bureau.

A competition, open to active Massachusetts National Guardsmen only, was announced this week by Brig. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson, adjutant general, to obtain a design for the "Massachusetts Military Medal" which was authorized by the State to be awarded to officers and enlisted men who, while on active military duty, perform singularly meritorious acts of heroism.

The guardsman who submits the accepted design will receive \$50. Entries must be submitted by 1 Jan. to the adjutant general's office.

In accordance with Massachusetts law limiting the tenure of office of general

officers, Maj. Gen. Daniel Needham, commanding the 26th Division, was relieved from his command on 16 Nov. The expiration of his term of service takes from the Massachusetts National Guard an outstanding officer who had brought the 26th to a high state of efficiency.

General Needham enlisted in the National Guard in 1912, serving in the Field Artillery until discharged 25 May 1917 to accept commission as first lieutenant. He served on the Mexican border as corporal and sergeant, and in the World War as lieutenant and captain, with 101st Field Artillery, was elited in 26th Division and GHQ Orders. He was also awarded the Silver Star.

He was promoted to colonel in 1926, to brigadier general in 1930 and to major general in 1934. He was an outstanding polo player, and president of the National Guard Association of Massachusetts in 1937 and 1938.

The 103rd Cavalry, NG Pa., Col. Benjamin C. Jones commanding, assembled on 1 Nov. for 7 days continuous field training of the entire regiment at Camp Edward C. Fisher, Clearfield, Pa. Units of the 1st and 3rd Battalions 103rd QM Regiment, NG Pa., commanded by Maj. John C. Davis, were attached for the movement and for training.

The Wisconsin National Guard on 4 Nov. began three weeks of field training at Camp McCoy, Sparta, Wis. Attendance during the first two of three separate one-week encampments thus far begun virtually equals that of summer encampments.

Throughout the first two weeks of encampment, training was conducted each morning and afternoon. Because of the early dusk and night, and also because the men were not fatigued by heat, it was possible to conduct night maneuvers for both Artillery and Infantry between 6 and 8 p. m.

Thus it was found that training in the Fall of the year in Wisconsin has definite advantages over summer training and it was estimated by commanders that the one week of cool weather training was equivalent to three-fourths of the normal 15-day field camp.

## Army Men Are Promoted

Following are the promotions in the first three grades of enlisted men made by Chiefs of Arms and Services on account of expansion of the Air Corps and Coast Artillery Corps and of the 17,000 increase ordered by President Roosevelt on 9 Sept. These names are in addition to those published in the 11 and 18 Nov. issues of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

The Ordnance Department, the Coast Artillery Corps, the Quartermaster Corps and the Corps of Engineers have already either made all promotions to which entitled, or have exhausted present lists of eligibles.

## Air Corps

Last week were printed the names of 260 of the 397 master sergeants to which the Air Corps is entitled. This week warrants of promotion, dated 10 Nov., were sent to 822 technical sergeants. Since the corps has a net increase of 825 technical sergeants, there are still a good many vacancies in both master and technical sergeant grades which will remain unfilled until new eligible lists are prepared under revised rules, which reduce the length of service in lower grade from five to two years.

The staff sergeants promoted to technical sergeants are those on the eligible list printed on page 174 of the 21 Oct. issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, with the following exceptions:

The first man promoted this week was Peter Kolb, Jr., No. 43, and the list was exhausted, with one additional man being elevated—Paul Martin, who will rank after Herman G. Shellmott, No. 860 on the eligible list. Another promoted to technical sergeant was Henry Martini, who will rank between M. C. McDonald, and R. F. Hineck, Nos. 108 and 109, respectively, on the eligible list. Another is M. H. Wedeman, who will rank between C. Lucas and D. M. Kremer, Nos. 222 and 223, respectively, on the eligible list. J. H. Benedices, No. 352 on the list, will rank after D. E. Thomas, No. 317 on the list. Another added is C. G. Gresser, who will rank after S. T. Edwards, No. 321 on the eligible list. Leonard Gibson, who was No. 735 on the eligible list was promoted to rank after M. A. Aubree, No. 381.

An additional master sergeant was promoted this week, Homer Mullan, who will rank after those promoted last week.

## Signal Corps

The Signal Corps this week promoted 12

men to master sergeant, 19 to technical sergeant and 51 to staff sergeant, with rank from 14 Nov. Authorized increases for the corps were: 24 first grade, 33 second grade and 73 third grade.

Promotion of some first sergeants has reduced the gross number of vacancies, so that there are now about 11 more promotions to master, 13 to technical and 38 to staff sergeant to be made.

Further promotions to fill some of these vacancies are expected next week.

Promoted to master sergeant were:

M. L. Glover	T. A. Cooke
W. S. Boyd	F. H. Mathews
A. M. Ormsby	J. L. Price
F. Hickman	P. W. Reed
I. S. Hunt	S. N. Storbranten
M. J. Wiener	N. Miller

Promoted to technical sergeant:

Arthur Gawthorp	L. M. Bunnell
Presley Matthews	L. W. Bundy
John Varney	G. C. Kane
T. A. McDaniel	E. C. Denniston
H. P. Graham	G. A. Meuer
H. DuMarce	L. L. Glancy
M. A. Sewell	L. H. Cobb
R. W. Anderson	P. K. Brooks
F. C. Abbott	William N. Rea
J. J. Hunter	

Promoted to staff sergeant:

W. B. Maden	C. D. Wallace
P. K. Barron	L. B. Lee
V. S. Page	L. E. Hill
W. C. Miller	P. H. Bright
W. E. Masterson	T. W. Turley
M. E. Williams	R. R. Glosson
G. E. Travis	E. T. Clark
C. R. McKenzie	C. Reece
O. T. McVey	J. P. Schlaffly
C. C. Van Wey	W. DeBols
M. Kapelowitz	B. M. Livellara
R. T. Buey	M. M. Kline
R. G. Blackett	W. A. Rose
L. R. Peterson	J. F. Richmond
W. J. Augustine	P. P. Singleton
T. J. Berret	L. L. Taylor
C. C. Billman	J. H. Van Dam
W. J. Bunch	J. W. Garvin
P. P. Kasplek	A. T. Wilkins
R. C. Prothro	G. T. Tauser
E. J. Repka	J. O. Foley
A. H. Ohtman	W. C. Parker
G. L. Wilder	G. C. Severance
H. P. Adams	W. Czajkowski
D. C. Benjamin	John Thompson
J. A. Beam	

## Finance Department

During the past two weeks were published the names of the 15 master sergeants and 43 technical sergeants made in Finance Department as a result of the increase. Also published were the names of 33 men promoted to staff sergeant. During this week one additional man was promoted to technical sergeant and 36 men to staff sergeant. The technical sergeant is Charles Lungar, who is No. 11 on the 1940 eligible list. Both technical and staff sergeant eligible lists are now exhausted, and there are still five vacancies in staff sergeant. The 1940 eligible list for that grade is now being drawn up and five promotions will be made from it within the next two weeks.

Those promoted this week to staff sergeant were:

G. F. Fornes	R. C. Gross
H. B. Smith	R. Martinez
M. H. Jelama	C. Reguera
H. C. Onkes	W. Gapiński
J. N. Persinger	T. S. Gadorowski
J. R. Pearce	L. R. Davison
R. A. Mielock	B. A. Shannon
P. W. Herbst	L. T. Stiles
J. C. Lykins	J. L. Robinson
W. Troolin	M. L. Robinson
J. T. Needham	C. E. Stetler
F. W. Baehr	C. W. Reid
D. K. Souders	C. L. Worthington
H. McWhorter	W. H. Simmons
O. Keeton	E. L. McDonald
W. H. Beane	N. C. Schau
R. M. Sengle	N. W. Reisel
J. Paisrok	A. A. Maxwell

## Medical Department

In addition to the list of men promoted to master, technical and staff sergeant in the Medical Department, published in last week's paper, the department has promoted nine more men to technical sergeant. These promotions exhaust all eligible lists, and there will be no more promotions to fill the numerous vacancies in all three grades until results of the September examination are tabulated and new lists are drawn up.

Those promoted this week to technical sergeant are:

J. P. Pittman	M. Ferry
F. T. Orzech	F. E. Watson
E. A. Reichart	A. Blais
J. W. Crim	R. Walters
R. A. Hancock	

## Chemical Warfare Service

Promotions in the Chemical Warfare Service, delayed several weeks, are being made too late this week for inclusion in this summary. Names of those promoted will appear next week.

The Chemical Warfare Service will receive net increases of 10 master sergeants, 10 technical sergeants and 13 staff sergeants, making gross increases for the last two grades 20 and 33, respectively.



# THE UNITED STATES ARMY



## Army Medical Interns Chosen

Names of interns selected for detail to Army hospitals were announced this week by the Medical Department. The group was chosen from graduates of recognized schools of medicine who are candidates for appointment in the Medical Corps. A limited number of appointments is made from among the interns each 1 July, with consideration in appointment being given to scholastic training, physical fitness and potential aptitude for military service.

During the year each intern will be given rotating service in one of the designated hospitals. This service is recognized by the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals of the American Medical Association, the American College of Surgeons and State Boards of Registration, which require a fifth or clinical year of training before granting license to practice.

Those selected as interns were:

Burton A. Adams—Leland Stanford  
Wm. H. Anderson—Univ. Mich.  
James Ballow—Emory.  
Milton O. Beebe, Jr.—Rush  
John C. Benson—Univ. Mich.  
Herbert Block—Geo. Wash.  
Robert P. Campbell—Georgetown  
Arthur J. Carbonell—George Wash.  
Abraham Chartock—Univ. Cal.  
Felix C. Feamster—Med. Col. Va.  
Jess F. Gamble—Univ. Nebr.  
Thomas Harris—Temple Univ.  
Robert A. Hays—Tufts  
Edward R. Hill—Western Reserve  
Michael J. Hitchko—Loyola, Chicago  
Robert H. Holmes—Tulane  
Jack R. Hughes—Univ. Nevada  
Laurence M. Hursh—Univ. Minn.  
Karl V. Kaess—Rush  
Jacob M. Kline—Ind. Univ.  
Alex Brown—Ohio State  
Paul C. Le Golyan—Univ. Mich.  
Braswell Locker—Univ. Tex.  
John J. Maloney—State U. of Ia.  
Clark R. Miller—Geo. Wash.  
Edward K. Mills—Baylor  
Andrew C. Offutt—Ind. Univ.  
Richard E. Ottoman—Univ. Mich.  
Robert F. Owen—Georgetown  
Arthur G. Richer—Tufts  
Winston C. Hainsworth—Univ. Va.  
James R. Stancil—Jefferson  
Charles M. Swindler—Univ. Pitts.  
Frederick W. Timmerman—Univ. Vt.  
Walter C. Twineham—Ind. Univ.  
William M. Webb—Ind. Univ.  
John S. Williams—Med. Col. Va.

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George H. Wright—La. State  
Malcolm H. Wyatt—Baylor

They will be assigned to the following hospitals: Letterman General Hospital, Wm. Beaumont General Hospital, Station Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., and Walter Reed General Hospital.

## Industrial College Program

Following is a schedule of lectures and classes at the Army Industrial College for the week of 20-25 Nov.:

20 Nov.—Depart from Washington for Inspection of Glenn L. Martin Company and Chevrolet Motor Company Plants, Baltimore, Md.

21 Nov.—Lecture "Problems and Trends in the Iron and Steel Industry" by Dr. Walter S. Tower, executive secretary, American Iron and Steel Institute.

22 Nov.—Conference No. 4 on Organization and Management Section, Problem No. 2 "Fundamentals of Business."

23 Nov.—Holiday.

24 Nov.—Case Discussion on Organization and Management by Lt. Col. William A. Borden, OD, instructor. Orientation on Problem No. 3 "Characteristics of Basic Industries" by Lt. Col. Frank Whitehead, USMC, instructor.

25 Nov.—Orientation on Report Writing by Maj. Frank W. Gano, CE, instructor.

## QMC-Reserve Quota Set

The War Department has rescinded letter AG 062.12 ORC, dated 22 July 1937, and has issued the following instructions:

Corps area commanders are authorized to recommend annually, upon application for commission in the Quartermaster Corps Reserve, not to exceed five per centum of the prospective R. O. T. C. graduates who have qualified for commission in some other section. It is desired to obtain 300 Reserve officers annually from this source if possible.

Those recommended should have completed a course of instruction in one of the fields specified in paragraph 13, AR 140-37, by time of appointment.

## Soldier's Medal Award

Pvt. Donald A. Foster, Battery "C," 62nd Coast Artillery, was presented with the Soldier's Medal on 22 Nov., at Ft. Totten, N. Y., for his heroism in rescuing a comrade who had fallen overboard from an Army vessel. Private Foster dove overboard in pitch darkness from the Army Mine Planter William M. Graham in Limon Bay, Republic of Panama, to rescue a fellow enlisted man. He disregarded the danger of being struck by the propellers of the William M. Graham and the fact that the bay is notoriously shark infested. The medal was presented by Col. Avery J. Cooper, CAC, District Commander of the 2nd Coast Artillery District.

## Army Mutual Aid Association

During the week, Maj. Louis deS. Hutson, 1st Lt. John H. Voegtli, 1st Lt. Eugene H. Cloud, 1st Lt. John R. Kelly and 1st Lt. Jose R. Vivas were elected to membership and six members increased their insurance to \$6,000.

Benefits paid: Capt. Michael V. Gannon, FA.

## Col. C. G. Harvey to Retire

Completing over forty-three years of service with the United States Army, Col. Charles G. Harvey, Superintendent of the Army Transport Service at the San Francisco Port of Embarkation, went on leave 20 Nov., prior to his retirement from active service on 30 Nov.

Colonel Harvey has been on duty at Fort Mason since 3 Oct. 1936. He and Mrs. Harvey plan to make their home in San Francisco.

## Dental Corps Officers Named

As the result of competitive examinations held in August, 1939, the following Reserve officers have qualified for appointment in the Dental Corps, Regular Army, as first lieutenants:

James Edward Chipps, Corinth, Miss.  
James Perry Williams, Shamrock, Texas.  
Harold John Malan, Lewiston, Utah.  
Walter Judson Newton, Oklahoma City, Okla.

William Joseph McAllister, Davenport, Iowa.

Franklin Smith Lister, Duluth, Minn.

## Medical Field Service School

Diplomas have been awarded by the Army Medical Department to the graduates of two recent classes at the Medical Field Service School, Carlisle Barracks, Pa.

One of the classes was the National Guard and Reserve Officers' Course, designed to prepare officers for command and administrative duties in the field grades. This is the only course given at the school which is attended by National Guard officers.

Graduates of the Noncommissioned Officers' Course at the school numbered 72, of whom 59 were from the Regular Army, two were DEML (ROTC duty) and 11 were from the National Guard. The McKinney Medal, given to the person attaining the highest standing in scholarship, conduct, soldierly bearing and leadership, was awarded to Staff Sgt. Robert E. Selwyn, MD, USA, stationed at Army Medical Center here.

Graduates of the officers' course were:

1st Lt. Milford K. Anderson, Med.-Res.  
Capt. Floyd W. Baugh, Wash. NG.  
Maj. William A. Boyson, Pa. NG.  
Capt. George T. Croot, Med.-Res.  
Capt. Reginald E. Fiske, New Hamp. NG.  
Capt. Peter J. Galante, Med.-Res.  
Capt. Ludwig Gittler, Iowa NG.  
Capt. Bernard Glick, Med.-Res.  
Capt. Paul H. Hemphill, Okla. NG.  
Capt. Lawrence B. Rudson, Miss. NG.  
Capt. Hans L. Kline, Md.-Res.  
Capt. Salmon A. Koff, Med.-Res.  
Capt. H. D. Lagerquist, Ill. NG.  
1st Lt. Thomas A. Magill, Sn.-Res.  
Capt. Orville C. McCandless, Kan. NG.  
Maj. Henry A. Randel, Calif. NG.  
1st Lt. Paul C. Roeco, Med.-Res.  
Capt. Solomon Rosokoff, Med.-Res.  
Capt. Douglas G. Scott, Fla. NG.  
Capt. Dan R. Sewell, Med.-Res.  
Capt. Nathan M. Smolens, Med.-Res.  
Capt. Eugene H. Stillman, N. J. NG.  
Maj. Kenneth G. Whyte, Wash. NG.  
Capt. Ralph E. Wiley, Sn.-Res.  
Capt. Sylvester S. Zintek, Wisc. NG.

## State Income Tax Laws

The War Department this week issued regulations covering payment of State income taxes by Army officers, as a result of legislation enacted this year removing exemptions of taxes on State employees by the federal government and taxes on federal employees by State governments.

Pertinent parts of the regulations follow:

Information relative to the salaries of federal officers and employees is made available by the Bureau of Internal Revenue to States having income tax laws by opening to their inspection copies of federal income tax returns; however, it is the policy of the War Department to furnish such additional information relating to the compensation of personnel paid through military agencies as may be required and requested by State authorities for the purpose of administering the provisions of the Public Salary Tax Act in accordance with State law.

The requirements of the Public Salary Tax Act of 1939 will be deemed to include emergency employees paid by disbursing officers of the Army.

For the purpose of returns or information furnished State authorities, wages, salary, or other compensation shall include gross amount earned as base and longevity pay, flying pay, and all other additions to pay.

Rental or subsistence allowances received by or credited to officers, subsistence and quarters allowances, and commuted rations received by or credited to enlisted men, credits of exchange relief under the provisions of the Act of 26 March 1934, (48 Stat. 466; 5 U.S.C. 118c), accumulated clothing allowances paid to enlisted men on discharge, deposits repaid on discharge, and mileage per diem, or other form of travel allowance and other reimbursement of like character will not be included.

## Modify Truck Loan Order

The Adjutant General this week issued a circular letter informing the commanding generals of all Corps Areas, the Chiefs of the Arms and Services and the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, that in view of the annual request of the Post Office Department for the loan of War Department trucks for Christmas mail delivery, such loans may be made when, in the discretion of the commanding officers concerned, such loans will not interfere with the increased training of National Guard units ordered under the expansion of the Army.

## USMA Organ Recital

The 154th public organ recital was held Sunday, 19 Nov. in the cadet chapel of the U. S. Military Academy, with Frederick C. Mayer, organist and choirmaster, assisted by Alexander Kisselburgh, baritone.

The program included Handel's "Dead March"; Wagner's "Introduction to Act II and Chorus of Peace Messengers: Rienzi"; "Miserere Mei Domine" Bach-Widor, and "Populum Tuum, Op. 84" Charles-Marie Widor.

The academy will give a guest organ recital 10 Dec. at 3 p.m., with Claire Codi at the keyboard. The Christmas Carol Service will be held 24 Dec. at 5 p.m.

## Generals' Conference

(Continued from First Page)

to be followed during the next six months."

Army and Corps Area commanders meeting in Washington are as follows:

Lt. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, Commanding General, First Army and Second Corps Area.

Lt. Gen. Stanley H. Ford, Commanding General, Second Army and Sixth Corps Area.

Lt. Gen. Stanley D. Embick, Commanding General, Third Army and Fourth Corps Area.

Maj. Gen. John L. DeWitt, who will become the commanding general of the Fourth Army and Ninth Corps Area on or about 1 Dec., with the rank of lieutenant general.

Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff, Commanding General, First Corps Area.

Maj. Gen. James K. Parsons, Commanding General, Third Corps Area.

Maj. Gen. Daniel Van Voorhis, Commanding General, Fifth Corps Area.

Maj. Gen. Percy P. Bishop, Commanding General, Seventh Corps Area.

Maj. Gen. Herbert J. Brees, Commanding General, Eighth Corps Area.

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# CAMELS PRINCE ALBERT

## Season's Greetings



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America's Number One Cigarette . . . Camels. This gay, new Christmas package contains 4 boxes of Camels in the "flat fifty" size. Dealers are featuring them now.

(Below)  
Check the pipe-smokers on your list and count on Prince Albert — world's most popular smoking tobacco. This attractive one-pound package of cooler-smoking Prince Albert is sure to please!

(Left) All Christmas-wrapped and ready to give — 10 packs of "20's" — 200 mild, cool Camels — the cigarette for giving!

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There's no finer gift for those who smoke cigarettes than Camels. You can be sure your choice is wise—for more people enjoy Camels than any other brand. And when you give Camels you're giving the milder, cooler smoking of Camel's matchless blend of long-burning costlier tobaccos. Dealers are featuring Camels in a choice of two attractive gift packages—200 Camels in each. There's lots of cheer in smoking Camels—and in giving Camels!

If he smokes a pipe then he's bound to appreciate a gift of Prince Albert Smoking Tobacco—the largest-selling smoking tobacco in the world. Prince Albert is the famous cooler-smoking pipe tobacco that's made *extra* mild and *extra* tasty by special "crimp cut" and "no-bite" treatment. There's so much pleasure in giving Prince Albert because you know your gift will please. So, for pipe-smokers, this Christmas, give Prince Albert—the National Joy Smoke!

**Gifts that are sure to please in beautiful Christmas wrappers**

## THE U. S. NAVY



## THE U. S. MARINE CORPS

## To Go to Polar Regions

The Navy Department this week announced details of seven officers, a warrant officer, and 48 men of the Navy, and of four Marines, to the United States Antarctic Service. The Navy contingent will remain with the expedition to the South Polar regions during its duration.

Heading the officers is Rear Adm. Richard E. Byrd, USN-Ret., who is commander of the expedition. Assisting him will be two Medical Corps officers, Comdr. L. L. Adamkiewicz and Lt. (jg) Lewis S. Sims, Jr., and the following other officers: Lt. Comdr. Richard H. Cruzen, Lt. Comdr. Peter J. Nelmo, Lt. George J. Dufek, Lt. W. N. Crofford and Chief Bosn. William H. Daly.

Enlisted men detailed to the expedition are:

BM 1c Elmo H. Jenkins.  
BM 1c Lester Lehrke.  
BM 1c Ernest M. Flaherty.  
BM 1c John L. Hostinsky.  
EM 1c James T. McFarlane.  
EM 1c Fred W. Schmoke.  
CM 1c Frank B. Messer.  
CMM Clayton E. Nelson.  
MM 1c George E. Wyckoff.  
MM 1c Thomas G. Smith.  
MM 1c Walter J. Jakobczak.  
MM 1c Charles C. Allen.  
SC 1c Charles E. Nussbaum.  
SC 2c Emil Swenson.  
David Taylor, Mess attendant, 2c.  
George W. Gibbs, Jr., Mess attendant, 1c.  
BM 1c Loren Wells.  
RM 3c Joseph A. Daigle.  
RM 1c Walfred A. Nyland.  
Joseph L. Littleton, officers' cook, 3c.  
Y 1c Joseph W. Wallace.  
Arthur J. Hill, Pharmacist's mate, 3c.  
RM 2c Glen M. C. Anderson.  
RM 1c Clay W. Bailey.  
RM 1c Jerry A. Reece.  
RM 1c Howard T. Odom.  
RM 1c Earl B. Perce.  
RM 1c Elmer L. Lamplugh.  
Walter A. Schriver, chief commissary steward.

SC 1c Sigmund Gutenko.  
SC 1c Archie C. Hill.  
ACMM James C. McCoy.  
ACMM Ashley C. Snow, jr.  
AMM 1c Orvel Gray.  
AMM 1c William A. Pullen.  
Arthur J. Carroll, chief photographer.  
Charles C. Shirley, photographer, 1c.

## Seamen

Robert J. Mulhern.  
Edward F. Bradshaw.  
Anthony W. Kelczewski.  
Roger G. Scott.  
Robert R. Johnson.  
Robert A. McLean.  
William H. Vrobel.  
Jack C. Keck.  
Walter Szeceley.  
Sidney Kanevsky.  
Homer J. Ertenberg.

## Marines

Tech. Sgt. Sadik Collier.  
Tech. Sgt. Theodore A. Petras.  
Staff Sgt. Walter R. Giles.  
Sgt. Felix L. Ferranto.

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## Department Asks Recommendations

In a despatch to all naval stations, except those in the 16th District, and to the Naval Transport Service and other detached vessels, the Bureau of Navigation, announced that it would receive until 1 Dec. recommendations from commanding officers for promotion of enlisted men.

The numbers to be recommended by each station in each rating are given in the despatch, which follows:

Recommendations for advancement, form N Nav 524 original only, with exception Hospital Corps ratings, may be submitted to reach Bureau of Navigation not later than 1 Dec. under quota 3-40, in numbers and ratings specified.

One, each to gunner's mate, second; quartermaster, second; signalman, second and third; firecontrolman, third; electrician's mate, second and third; carpenter's mate, second; painter, second; machinist's mate, second; water tender, first; metalsmith, first and second; fireman, first; yeoman, second and third; storekeeper, third; musician, first; baker, third; and aerographer, second and third.

Two each to torpedoman, first, second and third; ship's cook, third; officer's steward, second; officer's cook, second.

Five each to pharmacist's mate, third; and hospital apprentice, first.

All qualified to following ratings: firecontrolman, second; seaman, first; radioman, second and third; fireman, second; mess attendant, first and second; aviation metalsmith, second and third.

Where it appears recommendations will not reach the bureau on time via usual channels despatch shall be used giving final multiple for each candidate forwarding form N Nav 524 as soon as practicable. Do not resubmit recommendations for those candidates whose papers were forwarded to the bureau for consideration under quota 2-40 as their papers will be considered under quota 3-40.

## Navy Enlistments Continue Climb

For the second successive week enlistments in the Navy showed an increase over previous weeks. For the week ending 17 Nov., 1,334 men were enlisted, as compared with 1,316 for the week ending 10 Nov., and 457 for the week ending 3 Nov.

Of the 1,334 enlistments, 1,210 were of new recruits, 41 of men completing current terms, and 83 of men formerly in the Navy who are returning under the special broken-service regulations put into effect in September.

During the week the applications of 842 men for first enlistment were accepted.

## Meredith Sponsor Named

Acting Secretary of the Navy Charles Edison has designated Miss Ethel Dixon Meredith, Princeton, N. J., as sponsor for the USS Meredith, to be named in honor of her great-great-granduncle, Sgt. Jonathan Meredith, USMC.

The USS Meredith, (DD434), is scheduled to be launched at Boston Navy Yard 1 March 1940. The second vessel of that name, she was authorized by the Vinson-Trammell Bill, 27 March 1934.

Sergeant Meredith was born in Bucks County, Pa., about 1772. Enlisted in the Marine Corps 6 June 1803, and promoted to rank of sergeant 1 Aug. 1803. On 3 Aug. 1804, during an engagement in the harbor before Tripoli, he saved the life of Lt. John Trippe, USN, of the Vixen. Meredith was killed in an explosion of a gunboat three days later.

## Navy Retirements Scheduled

The following retirements from active duty are scheduled to take place among officers and warrant officers of the Navy on 1 Dec.:

Lt. Comdr. Jonathan H. Warman, physical disability.  
Lt. Comdr. Philip A. Caro (SC), physical disability.  
Lt. Comdr. Otis B. Spaulding (MC), age 64.  
Lt. William C. Allen (CC), physical disability.  
Lt. Joseph J. Woodward, disability.  
Lt. Milton D. Fairchild, disability.  
Lt. Virgil K. Bayless, disability.  
Lt. James N. McTiggan, disability.  
Lt. Philip H. Ryan, disability.  
Lt. (jg) Nathaniel C. Copeland, disability.

Chf. Bosn. Joseph K. Konieczny, 40 years' service.

Chf. Gunner James H. Kane, 30 years' service.

Chf. Mach. James A. Maloney, 30 years' service.

## Renaming of Two Destroyers

Acting Secretary of the Navy, the Honorable Charles Edison, announced this week, the assignment of new names to two destroyers, scheduled to be commissioned the USS Craven and the USS Bagley.

The Craven will become the USS Conway, in honor of William Conway, of Camden, Maine, a Quartermaster of the Navy who, while on duty at the Navy Yard at Warrington, near Pensacola, Florida, refused to obey an order to haul down the national flag upon the occasion of the surrender of that yard on January 12, 1861.

When ordered to strike the colors he is credited with having said, "I will not do it, Sir. This is the flag of my country under which I have served many years. I love it, and will not dishonor it by hauling it down now."

The Bagley will become the USS Doran in honor of John James Doran, Chief Master at Arms, USN., who was awarded the Medal of Honor for extraordinary bravery and coolness while cutting cables leading from Cienfuegos, Cuba, on May 11, 1898, under heavy fire from the enemy. At that time Doran was serving on board the USS Marblehead.

The names Craven and Bagley are borne by new destroyers already in commission.

## Navy, Marine Selection

(Continued from First Page)

of the board and the announcement of its findings.

Following is the report of the Marine Corps selection board to select majors for promotion to lieutenant colonel:

## Best Fitted

Lucian W. Burnham.  
Jacob Lienhard.  
George F. Stockes.  
Jacob M. Pearce.  
Robert C. Thaxton.  
Jesse L. Perkins.  
Lee H. Brown.  
Herman R. Anderson.  
Julian P. Brown.  
Merritt A. Edson.  
Curtis W. LeGette.  
Joseph H. Fellows.  
Louis G. DeHaven.  
Lester A. Dessez.  
John W. Beckett.  
John Halla.  
Kenneth A. Inman.  
Lester N. Medaris.  
Frank B. Goettge.  
Donald G. Oglesby.  
Byron F. Johnson.  
John T. Selden.  
Elmer E. Hall.  
Harry B. Liversedge.  
Merton J. Batchelder.  
George E. Monson.  
William J. Wallace.  
Amor L. Sims.  
George R. Rowan.  
Theodore H. Cartwright.

## Fitted

John Groff.  
\*Harold D. Shannon.  
\*Prentice S. Geer.  
George T. Hall.  
\*Howard N. Stent.

\*Designated for retention.

## More Grades for Marines

Substantial increases in the number of privates, first class, in the Marine Corps are provided for in new allocations of grades. Small increases in the second, third and fifth pay grades are also scheduled.

Formerly, 18,359 per cent of all enlisted men were in the sixth grade, but the new allocation will permit 29,267 per cent of the men to hold that grade. The grade receives base pay of \$30 a month, compared with the \$21 paid to privates.

The percentage of men who will be in

each grade under the new allocation and the percentages formerly in effect are:

Grade	New Quota	Old Quota
First	1.7	1.26
Second	3.218	3.272
Third	2.259	2.876
Fourth	6.7	6.7
Fifth	13.417	13.764
Sixth	18.359	29.267
Seventh	53.953	42.688

Increases are in addition to those which would normally occur because of expansion of the corps from 18,000 to 25,000 men. This will prevent reduction of the number of men in the first pay grade, though percentage in that grade has been reduced. Increases due to expansion are made as each 1,000 additional men are enlisted. Present enlisted strength of the Marine Corps is 21,084.

## Machinist Appointed

John N. Achuff, aviation chief machinist's mate, was issued this week an acting appointment as machinist in the Navy, to rank from 17 Nov.

## A Blue Ribbon Record

As trim as the Navy's new record-breaking Destroyer Anderson, the new Blue Ribbon bottle of the Pabst Brewing Company is breaking records of its own.

So fast is this newly bottled beer selling that the blue silk ribbon it flies adds up to twenty miles a day—enough to decorate the Anderson from stern to stern more than 300 times.

Like the Anderson, the speedy production of the new Pabst package calls for the latest in machinery—machinery specially designed by experts and which must be operated by the most skillful of engineers.

The Blue Ribbon which the new Pabst bottle flies is a replica of the one awarded the Pabst Company at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893. It is held in place by a gold foil capping which runs into millions of square inches a day.

Pabst Blue Ribbon has long made more ports than any other beer brewed in America. And already, reorders are coming in fast from restaurants frequented by Navy Men.—Release.

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## U. S. COAST GUARD

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It was learned this week that Coast Guard Headquarters is seriously considering abolishing the (L) designation, a carry-over from the old Lifesaving Service. Action on several personnel matters is being held up pending the recommendation of the Permanent Board and the decision of the Commandant of the Coast Guard.

Many observers feel that a great deal more efficiency would result if the simplification were effected. At the same time, it was pointed out that a rotation of personnel in all branches from ship to shore, as is done in the Navy, is desirable.

In light of the tremendous growth of the Coast Guard in recent years, it is felt that the entire personnel policy should be gone over for revision with an eye to complete consolidation to obtain the efficiency necessary in a branch charged with such a multiplicity of duties.

Since assuming the post of Commandant of the Coast Guard, Rear Adm. Russell R. Waesche has been charged with a number of reorganizations, and it is understood that he feels that a firm basis should be established as soon as possible upon which to build for the future of the Coast Guard.

### Lighthouse Commissions

To date, no commissions have been issued to personnel of the former Lighthouse Service who were listed as possible eligibles for such commissions in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of 18 Nov. 1939.

### Lightkeeper Commended

Rear Adm. Russell R. Waesche has issued a letter of commendation to Lightkeeper Martin L. Sowle, of the Stamford Harbor Light Station, New York District, for his rescue of a man from drowning near the Light.

### Masterly Understatement

In the latest issue of the Coast Guard Alumni Bulletin, the editor made a masterly understatement. Discussing Academy football, he stated, "The Academy football team has failed to win any of the seven games that have been played to date. This apparently indicates a weak team."

He continues, "However, it is the consensus of opinion of the coaches that this year's team playing last year's games would have beaten all their last year's opponents with the exception of Wesleyan."

Criticism, constructive and otherwise, has been directed at the Academy football team. Discarding everything but plain facts it is obvious that without material one cannot have a successful eleven. The only possible way to better the record of Coast Guard teams is to induce good high and prep school players to take the competitive examination for entrance to the Academy. Until a reasonably large flow of good men is insured, no appreci-

able improvement can be expected. In other, more individual sports, requiring smaller squads, the Coast Guard does very well. Lack of men to fill one or two positions can spell season-long defeat for a football team.

### Neutrality Patrol

Augmenting the vessels which comprise the Grand Banks Neutrality Patrol, are the cutters Ingham, Spencer, Tahoe, Chelan and Cayuga. These vessels with the Bibb, Campbell, Duane, and Hamil-

ton, will insure two 327-foot cutters and one cutter of the Chelan class being on patrol at all times. To augment the Coast Guard for neutrality duties practically all the warrant officers who had been assigned to temporary duty with the War Department have been recalled. All the 327-foot cutters and the Chelan, Tahoe and Cayuga now have Public Health Service Medical officers assigned.

Admiral Waesche said this week that the policy of making provisional advancement has been adopted so that when and if the present emergency passes, the Coast Guard will not be faced with a problem of scaling down in size the group of rated personnel.

### Seeks Veterans' Cooperation

H. E. Willmering, newly elected National Commander of the United Indian War Veterans, has issued a message to all veterans urging a better understanding "for the mutual benefit of all."

"To this end," he said, "personal grievances should be laid aside. We should stand shoulder to shoulder, in order to continue to build upon that strong foundation laid for us by the Grand Army of the Republic."

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# ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1939

"It is, in my opinion, of first importance that these national outposts upon which a successful home defense will, primarily, depend, should be finished and placed in effective condition at the earliest possible day."—WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT IS DISCOVERING that it does not pay to observe the tactics of the ostrich. To correct the impression regarding the defects of the new destroyers, it was forced to ask the President to ridicule their importance, and it is now facing a Congressional investigation. Some time ago, there was an incident aboard the battleship Arizona. It was the FBI, called upon to make an investigation, that revealed it might have been a case of sabotage. In the maneuvers of the Fleet north of Hawaii, two years ago, a number of planes, with their crews, was lost. The casualties were minimized until described some time later in a letter which appeared in the Congressional Record. The loss of life and the damage done, particularly the former, are the inevitable consequence of the departmental policy to train our personnel to the highest point of efficiency, and to provide it with ships and equipment superior to anything else in the world. The result of the policy is a Fleet rightly reckoned the most effective in seaworthiness and fire power and its control. But the Fleet cannot be maintained without public confidence, and the only way in which that confidence can be assured is through the belief of the people that the facts regarding it, whether good or bad, are supplied to them. Had the truth been told instantly about the occurrence on the Arizona, the loss of the fliers, the defects in the destroyers, it would have been accepted as proof that the Navy was on the job, and that there was nothing to worry about. Instead, each incident gave rise to rumors and rumors to reports, and now the Department is on the defensive. The sum total of the policy of secrecy is that there will be an investigation by Congress, and it will involve doubt as to whether we have built, and are building, the right types of ships. During the past few years the nation has been astonished at the support of large naval appropriations given by the pacifist Norris of Nebraska. Now the Senator is saying that "this war is bound to show a lot of mistakes in present armament, and if we wait awhile we may be able to take advantage of those mistakes." In other words we may not have built or trained correctly, and, therefore, we should halt preparation. The Senator does not know that the General Board of the Navy is considering all the developments of the war, and the lessons learned, as well as the incidents of our own service, are to be applied even to ships actually under construction. If the Department would abandon suppression of information to which the public is entitled, it would find that praise instead of criticism would be its lot and that in renewed public confidence its progress toward greater effectiveness would be promoted.

LEST THERE BE ANY DOUBT ABOUT IT, it can be said with positiveness that there is no desire on the part of the Army to militarize the CCC. A suggestion has been made that any volunteers who wish to be trained in the manual of arms should be allowed to do so. No one has proposed that such training be compulsory. The value of the Corps for the purpose for which designed, that of providing employment for young men and veterans in times of depression, is fully appreciated by the country. The enrollees have been made better citizens through the development of self-respect, discipline and vocational instruction. They have been impressed with the worth of work. They have been and are well clothed, well housed and well fed. The country has benefited. Forestation, so essential for the national welfare, has been promoted. Roads have been made or improved. Hundreds of other projects have been carried to completion. But of far greater importance are the inculcation of Americanism among hundreds of thousands of our youth, the development of the sense of responsibility to the family and the Government, and the growth of the understanding that work is the touchstone of achievement. The credit for these accomplishments belongs to the President, who approved the idea of the CCC, the Army and the Corps Administration. It was the Army which followed and cared for the enrollee from the time of his presentation until discharge. It was the Corps Administration that reduced political favor to a minimum, handled relations with the Executive Departments, and provided the educational and vocational activities. Particularly important in the success of the enterprise was the close cooperation maintained between the Army and the Fechner authority. It is our belief that a mistake was made when the President directed that Reserve Officers be no longer placed in charge of the camps. This opens the way to politics. However, it did emphasize the non-military character of the Corps, and demonstrated that the Government had no intention to militarize it. While Congress may decide not to permit voluntary military training, undoubtedly a desirable part of youth education, the fact remains that the camps have turned out and will turn out, men taught bodily cleanliness who have been subjected to authority and discipline. If drafted they will be far readier for service than men who have not had their experience. It follows it is poppycock to say that the CCC is merely an avenue through which the poor can be trained to fight for the rich.

## Service Humor

By Product

Lieutenant Lee from Virginia was telling his host how to prepare ham that would be even better than the famous Virginia ham.

"Place the ham in a deep pan," said Lieutenant Lee, "and for one whole day soak it in rye whiskey and then cook just a little while. The second day add a bottle of Jamaica rum and cook a while. The third day add a bottle of port, and on the fourth day a bottle of bourbon."

Our host turned to his Negro cook, who had been standing by listening with great interest, and asked, "Virgie, what do you think of that?"

"Ah don't know about de ham," she said, "but it sho' do sound like de makin' of mighty good gravy."

—Watch Tower.

Noblesse Oblige

Sergeant Jones relates the following on the reaction of his son from school. Junior upon arrival was greeted by his dad, who inquired, "Well, Junior, how did you like it?"

"Aw, they asked too many questions, first they asked me my name, and I told them. Then they asked me where I was born. I didn't want to be a sissy and say a maternity ward, so I just told them the Yankee Stadium."

—Contributed.

Blissful Ignorance

Arriving in a small town, an Easterner was attempting to start up a friendly conversation with a native.

"Tell me," he said, "what is the status of the liquor supply around here?"

"Status," mumbled the native, "I don't know what you mean."

"I mean is it easy to obtain liquor around here?"

"Wall, mister," said the rustic, "all I can tell you is that a little while back they turned off the water supply for a week and nobody knew it till the town hall caught fire."

—Contributed.

Problem Solved

"Most interesting," said the sweet young thing to the motor car salesman, "and now show me the depreciation, please. I hear it is heavy in these cars."

"As a matter of fact, madam," replied the opportunist, "we found it a source of worry, and had it removed altogether."

—Bamboo Breezes.

Honorable mention for completing last week's limerick goes to "M. F. M.," who rounds out the verse as follows:

There was a young nurse from Hong Kong,

Who sang just one tune all day long,

Said she, "I've no voice,

So I haven't much choice,

I'll just go on singing sing song."

The destroyers, greyhounds of the fleet, are now making port, and the following limerick was worked out during full-rudder turn tests.

They tell of a constructor named Jowells, Whose destroyers, top-heavy, brought scowls,

Armed with tape-line and plumb, The tests left him numb,

(Any similarity in names to persons living or dead is purely coincidental.)

## ASK THE JOURNAL

SEND your queries to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL QUESTION EDITOR and an answer will be given in this column as soon as possible after receipt.

P. E. E.—You were promoted to staff sergeant, Ordnance Department, 14 Nov. You were No. 14 on the original eligible list which was effective 1 July but not issued until 30 Sept.

J. H. P.—You were promoted to staff sergeant, Medical Department, effective 8 Nov., from the present eligible list.

M. H.—There is no "allotment" of promotions to colored personnel of the Medical Department. Colored soldiers take places on the eligible lists and are promoted when their numbers are reached. This week, as printed in the 18 Nov. issue, one colored soldier was promoted to technical sergeant and one to staff sergeant because of the increase. There are now one master, one technical and six staff sergeants, colored, in the department.

S. F. S.—No information available on when details to new air depot at Mobile will be made, but Air Corps is now receiving applications for duty there. File your application for transfer through channels.

## In The Journal

10 Years Ago

Lt. Ralph S. Barnaby, USN, is the first American glider pilot to qualify for the Federal Aeronautique Internationale first class pilot's certificate and annual sporting license. In addition, he has been presented with the three-star button of the National Glider Association.

20 Years Ago

The submarine R-7, commanded by Lt. Comdr. E. F. Zemke, USN, which was torn from her moorings at New London, Conn., during the recent gale, has been refloated off Black Rock where she went aground. It is believed that the vessel sustained little or no injury.

30 Years Ago

1st Lt. William A. Alfante, Inf.-USA, has been ordered detached from Whipple Barracks, where he has been in charge of construction. Lieutenant Alfante will join his regiment at Ft. Mackenzie, Wyo. His successor at Whipple Barracks has not yet been named.

50 Years Ago

It has been suggested that in any contemplated reorganization of the Marine Corps the first principal should be the enlargement of that body. At present, there are but 1,800 men enlisted and that is too small a corps to man the fleet.

75 Years Ago

Positive orders have been given the Army of the Potomac to prohibit the exchange of newspapers and periodicals of the holding of any communications whatever with the Confederate forces.





## SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

**Foreign Affairs**—It was inevitable that the continuance of the European war would lead to intensification of belligerent measures designed to limit neutral commerce. The first phase of the conflict witnessed the establishment of the naval blockade of Germany, and her inauguration of submarine operations against British shipping, the issuance of comprehensive lists of contraband by all belligerents, and the capture for prize court action or sinking of belligerent and neutral vessels suspected of carrying contraband goods. Then came the passage of the American neutrality law, which, in effect, was an abandonment of neutral rights in war zones proclaimed by the President. That act constituted a powerful reinforcement of the British blockade. It not only restricted delivery of goods by American shipping to neutral countries contiguous to Germany, but transport of goods through those countries to neutrals able to pay for them in credits and currency required by the Reich for the purchase of war supplies. The next step was obvious to the British authorities. Taking advantage of the sinking of a larger number of neutral ships by mines loose in the North Sea, the London Government proclaimed that it would seize goods wherever found destined ultimately for, or exported from Germany. Ostensibly to relieve American trade from blockade examination and delay, the British Government put into effect what it terms *navicerts*, a certificate purchased by American exporters which guarantees that the goods transported by them are free from contraband suspicion. Thus, the neutrality act, by its requirement for the transfer of title, which is capable of easy determination, and by paving the way for the measures taken by the British Government as indicated above, really is serving as reinforcement of the British blockade.

More than this, the most formidable neutral, the United States, having abandoned neutral rights, a policy has been established which smaller neutrals not at war find embarrassing if not dangerous. The Reich is insistently demanding that the countries contiguous to its territory, shall maintain their normal balance of trade. That is to say, if their imports for home consumption be curtailed, they must under pain of invasion, make up from the goods they receive and their own production, the difference between present and pre-war volume. They must also accept from Germany, goods in the quantities delivered in the past, even if they cannot be consumed or exported, and pay for them in the credits and currency the Reich so badly needs.

Thus the European neutrals are between the upper and nether millstone. If they fail to comply with British contraband regulations, even the limited quantities of goods they are permitted to receive may be further reduced. If they fail to comply with German demands, they may be invaded. In the meantime, they must endure all the suffering consequent upon their observance of neutrality. Even for the United States there is prospect of such suffering unless war orders come from the Allies to make up for the losses incurred from belligerent action.

An analysis of British procedure to date establishes that the London Government is pursuing precisely the same tactics it applied during the World War, tactics which were responsible for vehement protests by the Wilson administration, and which, had it not been for the pro-ally sentiment of the then Secretary of State, would have brought us into war against the Allies. Indeed, it was only because Secretary Lansing believed that ultimately we would become an ally of England and would be forced to adopt some of her tactics, that, as he stated, we refrained from presenting a demand, which would have amounted to an ultimatum.

German policy, too, is proceeding along the lines of the World War. The Reich has been and is attempting to starve England, just as England has been and is attempting to starve its people. Belligerent and neutral shipping has been captured, and where feasible brought before a prize court, or sunk. In the latter case, warning has been given and efforts made to assure safety for passengers and crew. But the action of the British in arming their merchantmen has produced notice from Berlin that it may sink all such ships without warning. It is easy to predict that a submarine commander will suspect that a merchant ship is armed, and sink her. Indeed, Germany may consider that the measures taken by Great Britain call for reprisal, and with American vessels excluded from the Roosevelt war zones, adopt the policy of unrestricted warfare. Possibly, too, the Reich may proclaim war zones around England and France and give notice that any vessels found therein will be sunk.

Obviously, the situation of the neutrals is becoming increasingly dangerous. To protect their neutrality as far as possible, the Scandinavian States and Holland formed a bloc, and Belgium, by her close association with the Hague Government, is more or less a part of it. Strenuous efforts are being made to create a neutral bloc in the Balkans, but they have not yet achieved success. These countries are the scene of a diplomatic battleground, with Germany and Great Britain and France desperately competing for their support at least for indirect control of their trade. In the case of Roumania, this conflict has just resulted in the overthrow of the Government which refused German proposals that would have increased oil and food shipments to the Reich. Italy's reaction to the British purpose to halt all German exports is awaited with concern, for it is through her ports that such exports have been increased to the benefit of the Reich.

There is a movement on the part of some of the neutrals to bring about a combination so powerful that it would require respect for their rights. So long, however, as the United States refrains from participation in such a movement, the chances are it will not succeed. In the meantime, the world may be swept on to the abyss which engulfed it during the war of a quarter of a century ago.

**Sub Commander Reports**—With the findings of the board of inquiry on the sinking of the submarine *Squalus* still unreleased by the Navy Department, Lt. Oliver F. Naquin, commander of the vessel, visited the White House 20 Nov. to make a confidential report on her sinking to President Roosevelt. Leaving the White House, Lieutenant Naquin stated that he hoped that he would be commander of the *Squalus* when she is recommissioned next summer. Asked by reporters if he wasn't afraid of jinxes, Lieutenant Naquin retorted, "Hell, no!"

The former commander is now assigned to submarine force, U. S. Fleet. All other officers and men in the crew of the vessel are also assigned to submarine duty.

**Nicaragua Fetes Congressional Party**—At one of the most elaborate state banquets ever given by the Nicaraguan Government, President Anastasio Somoza this week told the Congressional delegation touring the defense facilities of the Americas that in the event the United States were ever involved in a war, Nicaragua would place 10,000 men at the service of the United States within 24 hours and a total of 40,000 within

60 days. Senator Elmer Thomas, of Okla., in response, declared that it is his belief that the United States would go to war to defend Nicaragua more quickly than to defend any other nation.

**Army Uniform Changes**—War Department officials said this week that it would be a month or six weeks before the tailoring specifications for the newly approved coats and overcoats for enlisted men and the service coats for officers are available. The changes approved will not, the War Department said, appreciably affect the cost of uniforms, and the adoption of a windbreaker for issue to enlisted men is expected to result in substantial savings. The new uniforms will be, in all major features, identical in cut with the discarded slate blue uniforms.

**Navy Takes Three Vessels**—Acting Secretary of the Navy Charles Edison, announced this week assignment of names to three Maritime Commission vessels, Santa Rita, Santa Inez and Southern Cross, scheduled for conversion for Naval service, as follows: Santa Inez, to be converted into a survey vessel, has been renamed Bowditch in memory of Nathaniel Bowditch, American astronomer and mathematician, who was born in Salem, Massachusetts, in 1773.

Santa Rita, to be converted into a transport, has been renamed William Ward Burrows in memory of Lt. Col. William Ward Burrows, first Commandant of the Marine Corps.

Southern Cross, to be converted into a transport, has been renamed Wharton in memory of Lt. Col. Commandant Franklin Wharton, second Commandant of the Marine Corps.

**Mobile Air Depot**—The War Department stated this week that final decision has been made to locate the southeast air depot near Mobile, Ala. Total cost of the installation will be about \$7,275,000, of which, \$500,000 will be required for the purchase of land. Maj. Alexander F. Dersheimer, QMC, will be in charge of construction, and it is anticipated that 12 officers, 150 enlisted men and 500 civilians will be required to complete the project.

**Reenlistment Allowance**—The Department of Justice said this week that no decision has been reached on the question of whether the government will seek to have the Supreme Court, on a writ of certiorari, review the decision of the Court of Claims which held the government liable for payment of the reenlistment allowance during the fiscal years 1938 and 1939.

**Bureau of Aeronautics**—Observation Squadron Five, Lt. B. C. McCaffree commanding, was commissioned at the Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Va., on 16 Oct. with a complement of nine officers and ten enlisted men, and with five SON-1's and four SOC-3's on hand. The officers have increased 33 per cent and the men 200 per cent since date of commission.

The aerological section of the First Marine Aircraft Group, Quantico, Va., has completed a climatological data chart for Quantico, which shows a 111-degree range in temperature at the post over the last ten years. Highest temperature recorded was 105 degrees in July, 1930, and lowest recording was -6 degrees in February, 1936.

A novel repair job is being undertaken on the seaplane ramp at Anacostia Naval Air Station to rebuild the ramp which had settled about two inches due to washouts of earth beneath. The settling caused a bump at the edge which was severely jarring trucks. To lift the ramp, three-inch holes were drilled at intervals of four or five feet and mud pumped under the concrete, thus raising the slab.

**Medical Department**—The intensive program for the prevention and treatment of pneumonia which the Army Medical Department has carried on in the Civilian Conservation Corps for the past two years has resulted in reducing the fatality rate during the past year to about one-third of that for previous years. So marked has been the improvement that when the War Department report on the subject came to the attention of CCC Director Robert Fechner a release was prepared to show to the public the favorable health conditions prevailing in the corps. In the War Department's report was a tabulation showing the incidence of pneumonia in the CCC for the months of October to May, inclusive, during the years the organization has been in existence. This table showed that the case fatality rate for those months in 1933-1934 was 13.7 per cent. In subsequent years this rate has been reduced year by year as follows: '34-'35, 13.3%; '35-'36, 10.6%; '36-'37, 8.3%; '37-'38, 7.2%, and '38-'39, 3.9%.

The improvement made in the pneumonia death rate contributed to a reduction in the CCC death rate from all causes during the 1939 fiscal year. The CCC death rate for the year as reported by the Office of the Surgeon General was 2.02 per thousand as compared with 2.38 per thousand for the previous fiscal year. The death rate for tuberculosis was much lower than that of men in the same age group in the general population. The incidence of typhoid fever among enrollees was smaller by half than in 1938. Only nine cases of typhoid occurred during the year. By far the most frequent among the communicable diseases occurring among enrollees were influenza and common respiratory diseases. There was a remarkably low occurrence of scarlet fever and diphtheria.

The War Department's report, in speaking of pneumonia, said: "The disease is not particularly important with respect to the number of cases occurring, but among diseases it is usually the most important cause of death. In this Fiscal Year there were 806 cases with 40 deaths. The percentage of deaths 4.1, is much lower than that usually seen in men in this age group. From the beginning of the CCC until 1 July 1938, 8,760 cases of pneumonia were reported with 1,105 deaths. The case fatality rate for the entire period was 12.6 per 1,000, thus the case fatality during the past Fiscal Year has been one-third that of the preceding five years. The rate of incidence of pneumonia during this year was considerably lower than during any period except 1934. How much of this is attributable to the pneumonia vaccine which has been in use since October, 1937, cannot be stated with any certainty. The disease showed considerable variation in its occurrence from year to year and it is unsafe to attribute the lower rate of the present period to the vaccine nor can the protective value of the vaccine be determined until a larger experience has been accumulated. Studies of the effect of the vaccine seem to indicate quite clearly that it affords considerable protection to white enrollees who have been raised in rural communities."

Maj. Gen. Walter C. Magee, the Surgeon General of the Army, left yesterday on his first tour of inspection of Medical Department facilities since taking office this summer as head of the Medical Department. Today, General Magee will visit the



St. Louis Medical Depot. From 26 to 28 Nov. he will inspect Fitzsimons General Hospital; on 30 Nov. and 1 Dec. he will visit Ninth Corps Area headquarters and Letterman General Hospital; from 3 to 5 Dec. he will survey the William Beaumont General Hospital; from 6 to 8 Dec. he will visit Eighth Corps Area headquarters and Ft. Sam Houston Station Hospital; from 9 to 11 Dec. he will inspect the Army and Navy General Hospital, and from 12 to 14 Dec. he will stop at Ft. Benning, Ga., to look over medical installations of the First Division. The Surgeon General will return to Washington 15 Dec.

**Army Air Corps**—It was announced this week that the Army Air Corps has awarded contracts totalling nearly \$13,000,000 for engines designed for installation in basic training, advanced training, long-range bombing, transport and observation planes. The contracts were awarded to the Pratt and Whitney Division of the United Aircraft Corporation. The engines contracted for ranged from 450 to 1380 horsepower. Two new trucks have been developed by the Air Corps Material Division, Wright Field. One is an oil servicing truck, Type L-1, procurement data for which is being prepared. This vehicle consists of a 600-gallon, 3-compartment tank, mounted upon a 2½-ton, 4-wheel-drive cab-over engine chassis. The wheel-base compares with a heavy passenger car. The truck is provided with a gasoline engine driven pumping unit, two meters, two hose reels, electric power plant, and provision will be made for the installation of an electric external energizer. The fuel servicing truck, Type F-2, has 4000-gallon capacity and is a semi-trailer, 4-wheel-drive, cab-over engine design and is capable of speeds up to 45 mph. The semi-trailer is a self-contained refueling unit and is provided with two pumps, each having the capacity of 80 gallons per minute. Automatic fire extinguishers have been built into the truck.

On 7 Nov. 1939, the Mackay Trophy for the most outstanding flight of the year 1938 was presented to the 2nd Bombardment Group, Langley Field, Va. Among those present at the ceremony were Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring, his aide, Capt. Townsend Griffith, AC; Maj. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, the Chief of the Army Air Corps; Capt. Eugene H. Beebe, AC; Mr. Charles F. Horner, president of the National Aeronautic Association; Maj. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, commanding general of the General Headquarters Air Force; Brig. Gen. Arnold N. Krogstad, commanding general of the 2nd Wing; Col. Jacob W. S. Wuest, commanding officer of Langley Field, Lt. Col. Clinton W. Russell, AC, and Lt. Col. Walter Bender, AC.

The award was accepted by Lt. Col. Robert Olds, AC, commander of the 2nd Bombardment Group, which made the flight from Langley Field to Buenos Aires.

What is asserted to be the first training school of its kind has been set up at Wright Field, Ohio, where an intensive course in causes and correction of ice formations on airplanes in flight is being given. Its purpose is to disseminate the latest authentic information in a field which has not been without a peculiar group of legends and hair-raising history. Complete studies are being made on case histories dealing with ice formation at various altitudes and under various climatic conditions. These studies, coupled with research into the latest de-icing equipment and its installation and care, will provide the basic directive of the course. A three-day session on this subject has already been held and among those attending were, Capt. Signa A. Gilkey, AC, and Mr. Peter Glover, of the Fairfield Air Depot; Capt. Thomas B. McDonald, AC, and Mr. Martin Fuller, of the San Antonio Air Depot; Lt. Franklin K. Paul, AC, and Mr. Cooper Dagen, of the Middletown Air Depot, and Mr. Bert Zerbe, of the Sacramento Air Depot.

Graduation exercises at the Air Corps Training Center, Kelly Field, Texas, will be held at 9:30 a.m., 28 Nov. 1939.

**USS New Jersey**—Acting Secretary of the Navy Charles Edison waged a winning fight to have one of the new battleships named after his home state, New Jersey. It was revealed this week. Correspondence between the Acting Secretary and President Roosevelt on this subject came to light this week, six months after the exchange and subsequent to the decision to name one of the two latest battleships the USS New Jersey.

Mr. Edison wrote the President the following note on yellow scratch-paper and in pencil, "Dear Mr. President: I had my heart set on having one of the battleships constructed during my 'tour of duty' named 'New Jersey'. Some real part of me would have been built into it. I can't help a feeling of keen disappointment." The message was written following an unsuccessful effort on Mr. Edison's part to have one of the earlier battleships named New Jersey. He signed the missive, "Sentimental Charlie". The President returned his memo with the following notation, "The noble state of Woodrow Wilson, Charles Edison and Frank Hague will get a battleship just as soon as the dates allow it. . . . I am glad you are sentimental."

This week, Senator William H. Smathers, of N. J., declared that he has proposed to President Roosevelt that Secretary Edison be nominated on the Democratic ticket to run for the governorship of New Jersey. Senator Smathers said that "I am sure that we can win with Mr. Edison." It was recalled that the Democratic party in New Jersey asked Mr. Edison to run for the Senate from New Jersey a year ago but Mr. Edison declined to enter the field.

**Buglers May Try Signatures**—As the result of a suggestion by an Army musician, the War Department has instructed commanding generals of the divisions now concentrated in the South that they may try prefacing or following bugle calls with distinctive signatures for each unit, in order to obviate the confusion resulting from sounding of bugle calls where many units are concentrated in close proximity.

At their discretion, the division commanders may prescribe distinctive signals for each regiment or comparable unit, so that soldiers of the forty-seventh infantry, hearing reveille blow at 3:45 a.m. may turn over in their cots, smiling compassionately in the knowledge that it is not their unit which is being routed out of bed, but the Nth field artillery next door.

Tests are expected to demonstrate the practicability of the measure. Certainly, distinctive calls were not necessary in the small posts where assembly or fatigue calls were directed at every man on the reservation, but where many varied units are in contact, each with different training programs, they may prove helpful. Then, if the call is preceded by the unit signature, it is to be seen whether men will recognize it in time. If the signature follows the call, the Army—operating on split-second schedules as it does—may be up and on the double before the fact that the call is for another unit is known. However, since most bugle calls are repeated, the following signature will probably receive most consideration.

**Navy Line Changes**—Capt. Fred R. Rogers has been detached as a member of the Naval Examining Board at Washington, and upon discharge from treatment at the Naval Hospital will go home, relieved of all active duty. The new commanding officer of the USS Pensacola will be Capt. Norman Scott, who has been detached from his post on the Brazilian Naval Mission. Capt. Henry T. Markland, assistant chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, has been ordered to command the West Virginia. Lt. Comdr. Louis N. Miller has been ordered from the USS McCall to duty in connection with the fitting out of the destroyer Williams and will command that vessel when work is completed. Lt. Comdr. Clifton G. Grimes has been ordered to command the destroyer Welles. His present duty is in the Maury. Lt. Comdr. Matthew L. Kelly has been ordered to command the USS Tippecanoe. Lt. Comdr. Henry E. Richter has been detached from Conyngham and will command the Bailey. Lt. Comdr. Myron E. Thomas has been ordered detached from the New York Navy Yard and will command the USS Navajo when that vessel is commissioned.

**Finance Department**—Certificates were presented to 48 graduates of the Finance School, Camp Holabird, Md., at graduation exercises 17 Nov. by Lt. Col. E. J. O'Hara, executive to the Chief of Finance. The class is the largest to be graduated from the Finance School. A new large class will enter the school in January.

**Garand Rifle**—John C. Garand, civilian employee at the Springfield Arsenal, inventor of the semi-automatic rifle which is now being produced for the Army, revealed this week, according to a copyrighted story in the New York Tribune, that he had been approached by a foreign government and a commercial arms manufacturer, who asked for rights to manufacture the new weapon. He turned both down to vest exclusive rights in the United States government. One of the offers provided a large cash payment and a royalty which would have made him modestly wealthy, the Tribune said.

**Civil Schooling for Soldiers**—A new War Department directive broadens the concept of soldier education in the Army to provide for instruction in subjects not connected with military needs but which would be of value to soldiers returning to civil life. As a result of this directive, civilian teachers may be called upon to augment the Army's educational system.

The directive stated: "In addition to military training, soldiers while in the active service shall hereafter be given the opportunity to study and receive instruction along educational lines of such character as to increase their military efficiency and enable them to return to civil life better equipped for industrial, commercial and general business occupations. Civilian teachers may be employed to aid the Army officers in giving such instruction, and part of this instruction may consist of vocational education either in agriculture or the mechanic arts. . . ."

The Army has long been taking neophytes through the first stages of typing and stenography, maintaining classes in radio, telephony, mechanics, cooking, baking and other subjects akin to the needs of military life. Civilian correspondence schools have long made a practice of giving reduced rates to soldiers and the men have been encouraged by their officers to take advantage of such courses. The present War Department directive, however, makes training for civil life not merely an incidental part of the service, but one of the specific responsibilities of the Army toward its enlisted members.

**Bureau of Yards and Docks**—The Navy's Bureau of Yards and Docks this week awarded contracts totalling more than \$3,000,000, of which over one million dollars will be spent at the Naval Aircraft Factory, Philadelphia, Pa. A \$947,127 contract was let for construction of superstructure of an aeronautical engine laboratory and laboratory office building there, while \$44,470 contract was awarded for air conditioning systems for the laboratory office building.

Other large contracts let during the week were: structural steel work for turret and erection ship at Brooklyn Navy Yard, \$723,800; runways, taxiways and drainage at New Base Field, Pensacola Naval Air Station, \$208,256.53; emergency hospital buildings at Norfolk, Va., Naval Hospital, \$147,224; wharf at the Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, \$66,000, and steel work on machine shop building at Boston Navy Yard, \$64,137; emergency hospital buildings at Newport, R. I., \$164,900, and seawalls and slip for turret and erection shops at Brooklyn Navy Yard, \$490,850.

### Views on Promotion

**F**OLLOWING are additional comments of Army promotion lists officers submitted on cards returned during the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL'S survey of preferences on the age-in-grade bills:

Capt., OD—Forced attrition: "Proposed bill."

Lt. Col., Inf.—Forced attrition: "Physical exam and efficiency. Do not believe age in grade should apply to staff corps Q.M.-Finance especially."

Capt., Cav.—Forced attrition: "Physical and mental examinations, and physical tests for promotion. Promotion to include colonel should be by length of service and above exams and tests."

1st Lt., AC—"Age in grade retirement plus selection out."

Capt., CAC—"Present regulations covering retirement age 62 and for physical disability, and Class B, are sufficient if properly used."

1st Lt., CE—"Present system o.k. for peace time. Hump must go."

Lt. Col., Inf.—"Over age in grade."

Capt., AC—"Age in grade."

Capt., FA—"The one the War Dept. experts have worked out. ADD: Do not eliminate War College, Industrial or Leavenworth graduates."

Capt., FA—"Present age in grade bill only. Under #2, present system should work if an equitable reduction of the

'hump' can be made."

Maj., Inf.—"The proposed W. D. bill is admirable. Just and fair to all. The government has first claim."

Maj., Cav.—"Any forced attrition will overload retirement list with resultant danger of Congressional action. Age in grade injustice to world war officers."

Maj., CAC—"In a Democracy promotion by selection should be avoided at all costs in order to keep politics out of the Army."

Maj., Inf.—"Leave the promotion list alone. It will eventually work itself out."

Maj., Inf.—"Physically unfit, retirement earlier than 64 years."

Capt., CAC—"The present so-called 'Class B' should be sufficient."

Maj., Inf.—Forced attrition: "Age in grade."

Maj., FA—Forced attrition: "#1 is fair and logical. It is my opinion that a strict application of the present 'B' board and retirement laws is all that is necessary."

Maj., Inf.—"Age in grade and strict physical requirement. Full retirement pay for all over 20 years commissioned service."

Maj., FA—"Postpone all attrition one year. This is not time to swap horses. Then put the older officers in."

Maj., FA—"I am skeptical about overloading the retired list."

# FOREIGN MILITARY NEWS-DIGEST

## 1 A French Estimate of the German Army.

Lt. Col. E. Carrias, French Army, a recognized expert on military intelligence and long-time instructor in that subject at the Ecole Supérieure de Guerre, has published a monumental work on the German Army (*L'Armée Allemande: Histoire Organisation Tactique*, 1938). He has little reason to over-estimate the potentialities of an enemy of France; the opinions of this shrewd and fair observer are interesting at this time, when the staying power of the Reich is a factor of intense speculation.

"... The German Army is one of the basic factors in Germany. The Kings of Prussia and Emperors of the Reich have, above all, been military figures. Of the Germany before 1914, only military traditions have been able to survive. In the confused post-war period, which saw the collapse of thrones, political parties, the death of the bourgeoisie, the deterioration of industry and monetary values, the army alone has remained like a solid rock, for all to rally, and Hitlerism has understood to lean upon it. The army is tangible proof of the recovery of Germany and thanks to its revival, she has gained complete liberty of Political action.

"Respected and admired by the entire nation, which is proud of it, the army can count on all Germans capable of bearing arms in case of conflict. This army has been able to combine ancient prejudice with the most modern innovations because of an inherent originality and suppleness.

"This army represents a powerful reality—and yet, its source of energy lies in the past, from which it is ready to project into the future, in a baffling form that makes predictions impossible."

And speaking of tactical concepts:

"... Since 1860, the training of this army has a single purpose, to face the realities of the battlefield. Its training objective, since then, has remained the same ..."

The link between current tactical problems and the events of the World War, 1914-1918, is unmistakable. The German tactics has hardly varied, but it has profited from four years of war and it has adopted modern means and given a prominent place to mechanization.

Speed is its basic principle. "Speed and promptness contribute greatly to success in marches and in battle. The Prussian Army is trained the way it is, so that it can act more quickly than the opponent. ... It has capacity to maneuver and to operate in the twinkling of an eye; this explains the speed of its cavalry movements." The quotation is from Frederick II Instruction to his Generals, in 1777; two centuries have elapsed almost, but this conception is still valid and still observed.

The second principle aims at obtaining fire superiority in combat.

The third principle is flexibility of maneuver forms, to be adapted to changing situations; this involves as its corollary: freedom of action for responsible commanders!

Tradition and progress remain closely allied, in the development of German tactical principles.

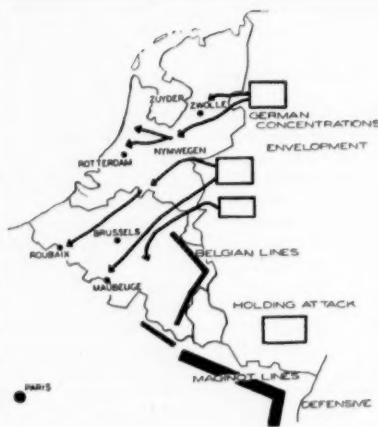
## 2 The German Current Tactical Doctrine.

It is axiomatic that observations by the French on their neighbors to the East are fruitful sources of military evaluation, and vice-versa, comments by the Germans on the French. The military literature of both countries contains professional studies that are mutually revealing. The "Revue Militaire Française" had a comparatively recent series on the German army that tend to confirm Colonel Carrias' opinions, viz:

a. *General Principles.* The German belief is in offensive warfare. This does not mean, however, that the Germans will attack always and everywhere; this is contrary to the possibilities of actual warfare, and the conception of advanced warfare of the school of Schlieffen is

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somewhat tempered by the experience of the last war; they will know enough to regulate their actions according to the possibilities of tactical approach; they will be provided with ample strategic reserves and on the fronts where they do not seek a decisive action they will probably adopt either an attitude of limited offensive or perhaps simply the defensive.

The mission of the offensive, in strategy as in tactics, is to outflank and envelop.

The enemy front is not the objective of most attacks. The commanders must always try to operate against flanks or rear of their adversaries. The "Schwerpunkt" (main effort) of an attack ought to be on the flanks in tactical operations or strategic maneuver; it is there that power is concentrated.

The will to wage a war of movement, striving for the envelopment, leads to the study of strategic or tactical mobility and of surprise.

The first will be accomplished by a great effort in everything concerning equipment, armament and training, perhaps eliminating large unwieldy bodies of troops and increasing mobility of troops by improved means of transportation, etc.

Surprise may still be obtained by the use of craft and ruses, camouflage, darkness, and smoke.

b. *The Offensive.* The "meeting engagement" has an air of uncertainty about it. The duty of the commander will be to estimate the enemy dispositions promptly and correctly in order that he may determine where to place the main force of his attack, which will be launched on one or both flanks. The traditional mission of the advance guard will be to gain time and space for the deployment of the main body.

In order to obtain this result, it will not become involved too deeply. This engagement will take place on extended fronts, which will allow the commander to concentrate his forces at the place where the main effort is to be made.

The artillery will rapidly go into action, prepared to lay down heavy fire in the general area of the main effort (Schwerpunkt).

Objectives and directions of attack will be determined as soon as possible, and the troops deploy under cover of the advance guard and the artillery as quickly as practicable; thereafter, the artillery will obtain from them the objectives and direction of attack.

If the situation can be estimated rapidly, the commander may take advantage of the time gained by system-

atically assigning the elements of his command to definite zones or areas.

But whether or not he is able to do this, the attack should continue up to and into the zone of infantry fire with the idea of pushing forward as rapidly and as deeply as possible, aided, of course, by the artillery.

The essential thing is to outflank the enemy rapidly and to penetrate deep into his lines in order to take either the front line or reserve elements in flank and rear. If a regular flanking movement is not possible, then it may be necessary to use the frontal attack (breakthrough) to create flanks for further exploitation.

c. *The Defensive.* The rules relative to defensive organization are almost identical with those of the French.

The battle position (main line of resistance) is seldom composed of continuous lines, but is a chain of mutually supporting defensive works.

An attempt is made to fool the enemy by camouflage and dissimulation.

The artillery should be strongly echeloned in depth, with some elements pushed in advance (isolated field pieces or sections, independent of the infantry accompanying batteries) and with others maintained in rear as a reserve for the commander.

The Germans consider it advantageous to occupy advanced positions or advanced lines in front of the main line of resistance, which will deceive the enemy as to their intentions and prevent him from making an untimely seizure of the points dominating the approaches to their position.

In the conduct of defensive warfare, the idea of mobility is not abandoned; even subordinate infantry units (combat groups, strong points, etc.) which are not rigidly tied down to the ground chosen by them and alternate positions are recommended.

In comparing the German ideas with those of the French, there is an identity in the rules and plans as a whole but a difference in the manner of execution. There are three different trends of thought discernible:

The constant and systematic use of camouflage, dummy or alternate emplacements.

Dispersion of organizations, dispersion of troops, infantry and artillery.

Flexibility—employment of mobile defense, displacement of artillery and infantry.

It is quite clear that mobility can only be obtained by a vigorous and active command sure of its troops and with troops that are perfectly trained.

Commenting briefly on the German maneuvers of the last few years, they have, as a whole, followed the principles set forth above; they have been based on a war of movement; cavalry has played an important role in them.

The maneuvers have generally taken the form of meeting engagements instead of attacks against an enemy in position; troops have striven continually to outflank and envelop their adversary.

When one of the two parties is found on the defensive, it is generally seeking to "maneuver in retreat," instead of taking up the "stationary defense," and even in the course of the defensive it seeks to outflank the adversary by counterattacks.

The most modern weapons: tanks, aviation, gas, smoke, etc., have always been considered, if not actually represented.

Camouflage in diverse forms seems to be used more and more extensively by the army.

## 3 Speculation on Possible Actions.

The French estimates of German tactical doctrine are probably authentic; with a traditional leaning toward a war of movement, and emphasis on flank operations or the envelopment, it is not surprising that press reports speculate again and again on the possibility of German movements around the Maginot line, ostensibly through Holland and Belgium or, in the South, through Switzerland. Reported German concentrations in the vicinity of Aachen are interpreted as straws in the wind; perhaps, this is wishful thinking: these concentrations might have been dictated by German speculations that the Allies would violate Belgium or Holland, since the "Limes" is quite as tough a nut to crack as the analogous "Maginot." It is a recognized and sensible process of military reasoning (i.e., military intelligence) to attempt to estimate the enemy's probable action not by "guessing" or "mind reading" but by a cool analysis of what he is "tactically able" to do; enemy "capabilities" rather than enemy "intentions;" now either side may attempt to go around the Chinese walls which they have erected.

Military writers of an anti-German bias, particularly Dr. Helmuth Klotz have accused the Germans to have planned such a move; it is generally ascribed to a General v Epp and is known as the "Epp" plan; it has cropped up again and again, in contemporary articles. The following is the substance of the plan: The Dutch province of South Limburg juts in a narrow strip between Belgium and Germany, 60 kms in length and hardly 20 kms wide; it contains coal properties. v Epp is alleged to have stated "... our advance in 1914 was seriously hampered by this strip 'and' ... South Limburg made us lose the Battle of Paris." Epp recommends an advance across this strip.

Along the Dutch-German frontier, there are two strategic salients, one opposite the important Dutch railroad center of Zwolle, the other opposite Nymwegen. From the German border to the Zuyder Sea there is a distance of only 50 kms—a motor transport dash! Mechanized units of the kind which have operated in Poland, can overrun Holland in short order, then the coastline could become the base of real attacks on England. In the meantime, there is the possibility of a broad, mechanized advance through Belgium, the right flank covered by the Sea, on the front Robeuge. Such an advance would bring the war out into the open and behind the fortified Maginot lines. The Germans suspect the French and British to plan something similar. The Dutch are reported to experiment with the tentative flooding of certain areas; winter is ordinarily a poor season for warfare but is obviously the only one in which waterways may freeze.

An envelopment by way of the south flank of the Maginot line is sometimes considered by the more lurid school of strategists. The initial plan is alleged to contemplate a surprise invasion to the line: Yverdon - Thun - Lucerne - Sargans; this area roughly corresponds to the major industrial region of Switzerland; an important psychological corollary may be found in the fact that this region is in the German language belt. The tactical distances involved are relatively slight: Zurich is 20 km from the border. Winterthur 25 km. Solothurn (40 kms); motor mechanized formation are conceivably able to occupy this territory at considerable speed. The Swiss militia system does not lend itself to rapid or immediate strategic concentrations unless long prior preparations have been made?

(Dr. Helmuth Klotz "Der Neue Deutsche Krieg." Paris, 1937).

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## Army Orders

(Continued from Page 277)

worth, Kan., to Pomona College, Claremont, Calif.

Capt. Andrew S. Gamble, from 34th Inf., Ft. George G. Meade, Md., 15 Dec., to 5th Coast Art., Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.

Capt. Percy E. Hunt, retired, 30 Nov., disability incident to service.

Capt. Joseph A. Cranston, from Ft. Benning, Ga., to off. of Ch. of Staff, Wash., D. C., 1 Feb. 1940.

1st Lt. James M. Churchill, jr., from Ft. Sheridan, Ill., and Ft. Benning, Ga., to 12th Inf., Arlington Cantonment, Va.

1st Lt. Loren A. Ayers, from 25th Inf., Ft. Huachuca, Ariz., 7 Dec., to Normoyle QM Depot, San Antonio, Tex.

2nd Lt. Samuel M. Swearingen, from Randolph Fld., to 2nd Div., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

1st Lt. Elbert Mack Sleeker, Inf.-Res., appointed 2nd Lt., Inf., Reg. Army, 17th Inf., Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., 18 Nov.

Following reserve officers, appointed 2nd Lts. Inf., Reg. Army, 18 Nov.: Benjamin Hays Vandervoort, 10th Inf., Ft. Hayes, O.; Elbert Emerson Stickels, 7th Inf., Vancouver Bks., Wash.; Harry Walter Stephenson, jr., 30th Inf., Pres. of San Fran., Calif.; Donn Wallace Mall, 22d Inf., Ft. McClellan, Ala.; Jacob Shacter, 28th Inf., Ft. Ontario, N. Y.; Harry Wilhoit Stulting, 2d Inf., Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; Patrick Boisseau Watson, 10th Inf., Ft. Thomas, Ky.; Joel McCord Hollis, 22d Inf., Ft. McPherson, Ga.; Robert Nelson Eddy, 25th Inf., Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; Malcolm Ringgen Stotts, 38th Inf., Ft. Douglas, Utah; Marvin Arnold Kreidberg, 4th Inf., Ft. Missoula, Mont.; John Belton O'Connell, 22d Inf., Ft. McPherson, Ga.

### AIR CORPS

MAJ. GEN. HENRY H. ARNOLD, C. of AC, Capt. Herbert W. Anderson, retired, 30 Nov., disability incident to service.

1st Lt. Downs E. Ingram, from Panama Canal Dept., 27 Nov., to Bolling Fld., Anacostia, D. C.

2nd Lt. Arthur J. Walker, from Langley Fld., Va., to Flight "C," 12th Obs. Sq., Ft. Sill, Okla.

Following 2nd Lts., from station after name, to Materiel Div., Wright Fld., Dayton, O.: Harry B. Young, Barksdale Fld., La.; Newton R. Dick, Selfridge Fld., Mich.; Paul F. Helmick, Mitchell Fld., N. Y.; Whitnell T. Rison, Barksdale Fld., La.; Harold E. Watson, Langley Fld., Va.; Clair A. Peterson, Langley Fld., Va.

Following 2nd Lts., from station after name, to Materiel Div., Wright Fld., Dayton, O.: 2nd Lt. SF 29 Dec.; George A. Hatcher, March Fld., Calif.; Victor L. Anderson, March Fld., Calif.; Bruce B. Price, Hamilton Fld., Calif.; Marcus F. Cooper, March Fld., Calif.; Elmer E. McKesson, March Fld., Calif.; Osmond J. Rittland, Hamilton Fld., Calif.; Harney Estes, jr., March Fld., Calif.

### PROMOTIONS

Maj. Jack G. Fuller, Vet. C., to Lt. Col., 20 Nov.

Following officers, to rank indicated, 18 Nov.:

Lt. Col. Lawrence H. Hedrick, JAG, to Col.

Capt. James B. McDavid, QMC, to Maj.

Maj. Richard L. Hubbell, OD, to Lt. Col.

Capt. Howard S. Paddock, SC, to Maj.

Maj. Roy E. Blount, Cav., to Lt. Col.

Capt. William S. Conrow, Cav., to Maj.

Maj. Thomas R. Miller, FA, to Lt. Col.

Capt. Joseph A. Sullivan, (FA), QMC, to Maj.

Capt. Henry E. Sowell, FA, to Maj.

Lt. Col. Robert J. Halpin, Inf., to Col.

Capt. John S. Miller, Inf., to Maj.

Capt. Lloyd H. Gibbons, Inf., to Maj.

Capt. James W. Newberry, Inf., to Maj.

Capt. Edward C. Johnson, (Inf.), QMC, to Maj.

Maj. Hubert V. Hopkins, AC, to Lt. Col.

Capt. Harold A. Barton, AC, to Maj.

Capt. John P. Whiteley, AC, to Maj.

### TRANSFERS

Lt. Col. Donald B. Sanger, SC, to CAC, 13 Nov.; from Chicago, Ill., to Coast Art. Bd., Ft. Monroe, Va.

Capt. Edward A. Mueller, (Inf.), to QMC, 4 Nov. 1939.

Capt. John O. Hyatt, Inf., to QMC, 4 Nov.

Capt. Nye K. Elward, Inf., to SC, 9 Nov.; from 16th Inf., to 5th Sign. Co., Ft. McClellan, Ala.

### WARRANT OFFICERS

Mast. Sgt. Louis Zuckerman, Hq. and Hq. Bat., 9th FA, Ft. Lewis, Wash., app. warrant officer, 15 Nov.; from duty at Ft. Lewis, to AGD, hq., 2d CA, Governors Island, N. Y. Sail SF 29 Dec.

W. O. Raymond L. Percy, retired with rank of Maj., 30 Nov., after more than 30 years' service.

W. O. William J. McCartney, retired, 30 Nov., disability incident to service.

### RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN

Sgt. Regino Bueno, Co. L, 57th Inf., (PS), at Ft. William McKinley, P. I., 30 Nov.

Mast. Sgt. Myron S. Polkinghorn, Coast Art.

Sch. Det., at Ft. Monroe, Va., 30 Nov.

Mast. Sgt. Patrick J. Hayes, 93d Sch. Sq., AC, at Kelly Fld., Tex., 30 Nov.

1st Sgt. Martin Hubbs, Coast Art. Sch. det., at Ft. Monroe, Va., 30 Nov.

Mast. Sgt. Charles H. Mennen, Hq. Bat., 2d Coast Art., at Ft. Monroe, Va., 30 Nov.

1st Sgt. Ed Chapman, Co. L, 2d Inf., at Ft. Brady, Mich., 30 Nov.

Mast. Sgt. Henry T. Skaggs, 97th Obs. Sq., AC, at Mitchell Fld., N. Y., 30 Nov.

1st Sgt. Leoncio Rio, Bat. A, 23rd FA, (PS), at Ft. Stotsenburg, P. I., 30 Nov.

1st Sgt. John Schell, 93rd Sch. Sq., AC, at Scott Fld., Ill., 30 Nov.

Mast. Sgt. Joseph P. Landrock, Hq. and Hq. Sq., 1st Pursuit Group, Gen. Hq. Air Force, at Selfridge Fld., Mich., 30 Nov.

### ORDERS TO RESERVES

Extended Active Duty with MC

Capt. Merle Lemuel Whitney, 1 Dec., to Ft. Riley, Kans., until 30 June 1940.

Capt. Joseph Jay Whitman, 1 Dec., to Ft. Knox, Ky., until 30 June 1940.

Capt. T. C. Alexander, 1 Dec., to Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo., until 30 June 1940.

1st Lt. Lewis Anthony Datz, 1 Dec., to Ft. Logan, Colo., until 30 June 1940.

1st Lt. James Arista Wier, 1 Dec., to Ft. McClellan, Ala., until 30 June 1940.

Capt. Louis Fishman, 1 Dec., to Ft. Barrancas, Fla., until 30 June 1940.

1st Lt. Joseph Aloysius Belz, 1 Dec., to Balto., Md., until 30 June 1940.

1st Lt. Walter Robbins deForest, 1 Dec., to Ft. Niagara, N. Y., until 30 June 1940.

1st Lt. Harold Ernest Pratt, 1 Dec., to Ft. MacArthur, Calif., until 30 June 1940.

Capt. Dwight Meyer Deter, 1 Dec., to El Paso, Texas, until 30 June 1940.

1st Lt. Charles Alfred Pigford, 1 Dec., to Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, until 30 June 1940.

Extended Active Duty with AC

Following 2nd Lts., from Selfridge Fld., Mich., 28 Nov., to Patterson Fld., O.: Edward Preston Dimmick and Robert Harry Quigley.

2nd Lt. Andrew Bodwell Walker, from Barksdale Fld., La., to home, 20 Dec.

2nd Lt. Loren Cornell, 24 Nov., to Patterson Fld., O., until 23 Nov. 1940.

2nd Lt. Bishop Pershaw Parrish, jr., 2 Dec., to Randolph Fld., Tex., until 1 Dec. 1940.

Extended Active Duty with OD

1st Lt. Paul Frankel Reed, 26 Nov., to Springfield, Mass., until 30 June 1940.

1st Lt. William Francis Register, jr., 27 Nov., to Ft. Bragg, N. C., until 30 June 1940.

2nd Lt. Michael Edward Bruno, 4 Dec., to Wash., D. C., until 30 June 1940.

2nd Lt. Brookman Benninger Painter, 27 Nov., to Ft. Monroe, Va., until 30 June 1940.

2nd Lt. Thomas Joseph Murphy, 27 Nov., to Ft. Bragg, N. C., until 30 June 1940.

1st Lt. Charles Clement Smith, 27 Nov., to Springfield, Mass., until 30 June 1940.

Extended Active Duty with Ch. Res.

Capt. John Keinert Borneman, 1 Jan. 1940, to Ft. Hayes, Columbus, O., until 30 June 1940.

Capt. Alvin August Katt, 1 Dec., to Barksdale Fld., Calif., until 30 June 1940.

1st Lt. Speer Strahan, 1 Dec., to Ft. George G. Meade, Md., until 30 June 1940.

### Extended Active Duty with DC

1st Lt. Raymond Hugh Madden, 1 Dec., to Ft. Sheridan, Ill., until 30 June 1940.

### Two Weeks Active Duty Training

1st Lt. Willis Russel Arn, CWS-Res., 20 Nov., to Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

Lt. Col. Stedman Shumway Hanks, AC-Res., 26 Nov., to Wash., D. C.

Maj. Arthur Cornelius Gobel, Spec.-Res., 4 Dec., to Los Angeles, Calif.

Capt. James Stanley Chandler, CWS-Res., 3 Dec., to Ft. Benning, Ga.

### PROMOTIONS OF RESERVES

2nd Lt. Theodore Quentin Graff, AC-Res., to 1st Lt., 1 Dec.

Following reserve officers, to rank indicated, 21 Nov.: 1st Lt. William Wilchia Armistead, Med.-Res., to Capt.; 2nd Lt. Ervin George Schiesl, Inf.-Res., to 1st Lt.

### Navy Orders

(Continued from Page 277)

efo USS Dixie and on bd. when comm.

Ch. Mach. Frank D. Butler, det. USS California in Dec.; to USS Whitney.

Ch. Mach. Harry J. Jurlens, ors. 6 Nov. modified. To cfo the Southern Cross and on bd. when comm. instead USS Wasp.

Ch. Pay Clk. Edward B. Parker, det. Rec. Ship, San Fran., Calif., in Dec.; to Nav. Air Sta., Alameda, Calif.

Carolyn V. Adkins, Nurse, upon disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., Mare Is., Calif. to home, relieved all active duty.

Mildred K. Clark, Nurse, to Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.

Kathryn Doody, Nurse, to Nav. Hosp., Portsmouth, Va.

Marian Shade, Nurse, to Nav. Hosp., Chelsea, Mass.

Roberta I. Sloan, Nurse, to home, revocation of appointment.

### 20 November 1939

Lt. Comdr. Winston P. Folk, det. USS California in Dec.; to cfo USS Tippecanoe and on bd. when comm.

Lt. Comdr. Henry E. Richter, det. USS Bailey abt. 18 Dec.; to cfo USS Thatcher and in command when comm.

Lt. Comdr. Myron E. Thomas, det. Navy Yard, New York, N. Y., abt. 1 Dec.; to cfo USS Navajo and in command when comm.

Lt. Comdr. Henry G. Williams, det. Off. Insp. Nav. Matl., New York Dist. in Dec.; to cfo USS Yukon and on bd. when comm.

Lt. Comdr. Henry D. Wollesen, det. USS West Virginia in Dec.; to cfo USS Sepulga and on bd. when comm.

Lt. Raymond H. Bass, det. USS Concord abt. 20 Dec.; to USS Snapper.

Lt. Kenneth Craig, det. Nav. Air Sta., Norfolk, Va., in Oct.; to Patrol Wing 2.

Lt. William N. Crofford, jr., det. USS Trin-

ity abt. 4 Nov.; to USS Bear.

Lt. Frank R. Davis, det. USS Pennsylvania in Dec.; to cfo USS Sepulga and on bd. when comm.

Lt. Alexander C. Veasey, det. USS Tracy abt. 27 Oct.; to cfo USS Shubrick and on bd. when comm.

Lt. Cameron M. Winslow, jr., det. USS Lexington in Dec.; to cfo USS Sepulga and on bd. when comm.

Lt. (jg) Robert J. Hardy, det. USS Savannah in Dec.; to cfo USS Swasey and on bd. when comm.

Lt. (jg) Earl T. Hydeman, det. USS Hale abt. 20 Oct.; to USS Salmon.

Lt. Comdr. DeCoy Marchand, (MC), uncompleted portion ors. 19 July revoked; continue trmt. Nav. Hosp., Mare Is., Calif.

Lt. Comdr. Wilfred M. Peberdy, (MC), det. Nav. Reig. Sta., Springfield, Mass., in Oct.; to Navy Yard, Phila., Pa.

Lt. (jg) Edward F. Szlosek, (MC), det. Nav. Med. Sch., Wash., D. C., in Dec.; to USS Colorado.

Lt. Comdr. Mortimer E. Serat, jr., (CC), det. Navy Yard, Mare Is., Calif.; to 3 months sick leave; upon expiration, await ors., Mare Is., Calif.

### 21 November 1939

Capt. Henry T. Markland, det. Asst. Chief, Bu. Ord., Navy Dept., in Dec.; to CO, USS West Virginia.

Lt. Comdr. Robert C. Sutliff, det. Nav. Air Sta., Anacostia, D. C., in Nov.; to Bu. Engr., Navy Dept.

Lt. Vernon O. Clapp, det. Nav. Air Sta., San Diego, Calif., abt. 1 Dec.; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Wayne F. Gibson, det. Instructor of Nav. Res., 1st Nav. Dist. in Oct.; to cfo USS Welborn C. Wood and on bd. as exec. off. when comm.

Lt. John M. Lewis, upon disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., Ports., Va., to further trmt., Fitzsimons Genl. Hosp., Denver, Colo.

(Please turn to Page 284)

## For Winter Maneuvers!

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ERNEST HINDS

H. A. WHITE

W. F. JONES

THE Secretary of War, who has been in his native state of Kansas for a week, returns to Washington tomorrow to be with Mrs. Woodring and their three youngsters for "the second Thanksgiving." The first one, last Thursday, Mrs. Woodring had dining with her the Secretary's niece and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Martinson, now of Washington.

Mrs. Woodring was a guest of Mrs. John O'Donnell at the tea she gave to compliment Mr. and Mrs. John Stuart Curry, the former in Washington to attend ceremonies incident to the hanging of murals he has done for the Interior Department.

Mrs. Woodring's chief interest lies in the fact that Mr. Curry is to paint murals for the State House at Topeka, Kans., where Secretary Woodring formerly served as Governor.

Secretary and Mrs. Woodring will have with them as their guest overnight Monday, Miss Elizabeth Hawes, author of "Fashion is Spinach," and incidentally the designer of Mrs. Woodring's clothes. Miss Hawes is to be in town for a luncheon to be given by the Women's National Press Club, where she will be the speaker. The Secretary and Mrs. Woodring will have an informal dinner party for her Monday night.

Mrs. Woodring was an interested and generous shopper at the sale held yesterday by the Army Relief Society at St. Margaret's Church Parish Hall.

The District of Columbia Branch of the Army Relief has for its enthusiastic and devoted president Mrs. William R. Smedberg, jr., wife of Brig. Gen. Smedberg, jr., who is the treasurer of this branch.

The Vice Presidents are Mrs. Walter L. Finley, Mrs. Julian L. Schley, Mrs. Wallace DeWitt, Mrs. Harry LaT. Cavanaugh, Mrs. George C. Marshall, and for Secretary, Mrs. Ernest Graves; most of these ladies being present at the sale yesterday.

The wives of the chiefs of arms and services head their respective Sections of the Society, these ladies being: Mrs. George A. Lynch, Mrs. John K. Herr, Mrs. Robert M. Danford, Mrs. A. M. Sunderland, Mrs. Henry Arnold, Mrs. J. O. Mauborgne, Mrs. F. W. Boschen, Mrs. Henry Gibbins, Mrs. Arthur W. Gullion, Mrs. Charles M. Wesson, Mrs. Edward S. Adams, Mrs. Walter L. Reed, Mrs. Walter C. Baker, Mrs. C. R. Reynolds, Mrs. Wm. R. Arnold, Mme. Cantacuzen, nee Julia Dent Grant, is also an enthusiastic supporter, and Mrs. Samuel Rayburn, who was Cecilia Miles, daughter of Gen. Nelson A. Miles.

To read the report of the Army Relief Society is like reading the data of "Big Business," and big business it is, disbursing approximately one hundred thousand dollars a year. These monies go to help needy widows and orphans of officers and soldiers of the Army. Owing to the very personal aspect of this philanthropy, the work is done almost sub rosa to guard the sensibilities of those aided, and so many persons know practically nothing of

## SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS



LT. AND MRS. JAMES H. LYNCH who were married early this month at Ft. Benning, Ga., where Lieutenant Lynch, son of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. George A. Lynch, is stationed. Mrs. Lynch is the former Miss Mary Dee Butler, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Braxton DeG. Butler.

the Army Relief. Even the army personnel is often in ignorance of the splendid work it does—so this season, the society is adopting almost as a slogan "Sell the Army Relief to the Army."

The society, founded just after the Spanish War, has the support of the military authorities, including the Commander in Chief, the President; the Secretary of War and high ranking officers of the Service. General Pershing, in a letter wrote—"your work covering a field reached by no other agency, deserves the greatest praise."

The sale yesterday was conducted by the section of the D. C. Branch under the jurisdiction of the Retired Officers and Officers' Families, whose president is Mrs. John W. Joyes.

Funds are realized by dues and gifts, many of the latter in the form of memorials, and by donations raised by the branches by card parties and like activities. Being wise women, the officers have chosen to invest this big sum, having four trustees, who are Maj. Gen. William N. Haskell, Maj. Gen. James G. Harbord, Mr. Cornelius Bliss and Mr. James H. Perkins.

About one thousand dollars is spent for clerical work, stamps, etc.; there is no overhead and no paid employees. The society functions on a hundred per cent efficiency basis.

One of the merriest of Thanksgiving parties was that held at Walter Reed Hospital, the annual dance given on the Holiday by Mrs. Henry Rea of Sewickley, Pa.

Mrs. Rea is the guest of Miss Margaret Lower, Field Director of the Red Cross at the Hospital, and the party began as usual with the supper given by Miss Lower.

After that, the Grand March formed and proceeded to the great hall which was colorfully decorated with the "Kindly fruits of the Earth" supplemented by many gay balloons, a dozen hanging from the ceiling which on a given signal, burst and showered flowers on the company, which included Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Wallace DeWitt, Surgeon General and Mrs. Magee, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Ireland, Col. Addison Davis, Col. Quinelle, Capt. T. G. Hester, the Red Cross staff, also nurses from Garfield and Emergency Hospitals and others, including, of course, the soldier patients.

At supper time a group of soldiers presented to Mrs. Rea a beautiful bouquet of pink roses.

Mrs. Rea, founder of the organization known as "The Gray Ladies," will be their guest of honor at a luncheon 9 Dec., when she comes on to attend the memory service in the beautiful Memorial Chapel

at Walter Reed, which is to be held 10 Dec.

Maj. Gen. Thomas Holcomb, Commandant of the Marine Corps and Mrs. Holcomb will give a supper party Tuesday evening for "Aunt Lucy" Calhoun, as she is known to all who have served in China, where she has a beautiful place at Peking, widow of a U. S. Minister to China. Mrs. Calhoun arrives in Washington for a visit today.

Col. DeWitt Peck, transferred from the West Coast to China, and who has been visiting with Mrs. Peck, Gen. and Mrs. Holcomb, at the Marine Barracks, were guests Monday evening of the Naval Attache of the Argentine Embassy, Captain Godoy and Mme. Godoy, whom they knew in San Diego. Col. and Mrs. Peck and their daughter are sailing this week for their new station.

The Chief of Naval Operations, Admiral Harold R. Stark, and Mrs. Stark have had their son-in-law and eldest daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Edward W. Semans visiting them.

They were accompanied from their home in Wynewood, Pa., by Dr. and Mrs. David Cooper who also were guests of Admiral and Mrs. Stark for whom they entertained at a dinner party during their stay.

There is another daughter in the family of Admiral and Mrs. Stark, Mrs. Harold P. Gillespie, whose husband is in charge of the Federal Service Finance Corporation office in Honolulu, and they have two delightful children—Katherine and Sally, aged four and two.

Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Ronuyn, USA-Ret., have arrived in Washington after a year's automobile tour of the United States, Cuba, Mexico, and Canada and will spend the winter at the Tabard Inn, 1739 N. St., N. W.

Col. Clarence O. Sherrill, USA-Ret., former White House Aide and Superintendent of public buildings and grounds, and Mrs. Sherrill are in Washington where they have hosts of friends, and are visiting Col. Lewis Sidney Morey, USA, and Mrs. Morey. Colonel Sherrill left Washington to become city manager of Cincinnati.

At the Midshipman and Cadet Ball which is to take place the night after Christmas, and will be the twelfth in the series of annual parties for the students from West Point and Annapolis, the receiving line will include the Commandant of the Marine Corps, Major General Holcomb and Mrs. Holcomb; Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Frederick W. Boschen, who have received for the last three years; also Rear Adm. and Mrs. Benjamin H. Dorsey, Col. and Mrs. T. Merchant, Capt. and Mrs. William D. Chandler, Capt. and Mrs. Willard J. Riddick—the last four couples being parents of debutantes of this season; also Maj. and Mrs. Leighton Smith, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Edward C. Metcalf, and Capt. and Mrs. Jack P. Juhan.

The debutante season began in earnest in the Capital City this week, with lovely

(Continued on Next Page)

### Weddings and Engagements

THE engagement of Lt. James Davis Taylor, 3rd, USN, son of the late Col. James David Taylor, jr., and of Mrs. Franklin H. Ellis of Washington to Miss Helen G. Shepard, daughter of the late Capt. Francis B. Shepard of New York and granddaughter of the late Dr. Joseph C. Guernsey of Philadelphia, has been announced by her mother, Mrs. Benjamin C. Tower of Brookline, Mass.

Graduating from the May School, Miss Shepard made her debut at the Brookline Country Club in '29. She is a niece of Mrs. B. Devereux Barker of Boston, and sister of Mr. Francis G. Shepard of Weston, Mass.

Lieutenant Taylor studied at St. Luke's

Episcopal School in Wayne, Pa., and was graduated from the Naval Academy in '25. He is attached to the USS Texas.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew W. Bennett of Chevy Chase, Md., announce the engagement of their daughter, Helen Browne Bennett, to Lt. (jg) Bruce Langdon, (MC), USN. Dr. Langdon is the son of Mr. Benjamin Lloyd Langdon of Fayetteville, N. C. He was graduated from the University of North Carolina and from Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia.

He was commissioned in the Navy in 1938. He is a member of Theta Kappa Phi. The bride-to-be was graduated from the College of William and Mary, class of 1939 and is a member of the sorority, Kappa Kappa Gamma. She is now doing graduate work at Yale.

The wedding will be a Spring nuptial event.

Comdr. Allen Merriam Cook, USN-Ret., and Mrs. Cook of Norfolk have announced the engagement of their daughter, Clare Allmand Cook, to Mr. Arthur Gardner, son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Pennett Gardner of Jersey City.

Miss Cook is a descendant of the second royal governor of Virginia, Sir George Yeardley, and attended the College of William and Mary in Williamsburg. She was presented to society at the Norfolk German Club. She is now living in New York.

Mr. Gardner was graduated from Princeton University and is a member of the Triangle Club, Varsity Club and Dial Lodge. He is past president of the New York chapter of the American Institute of Banking and is assistant trust officer of the Bankers Trust Co.

Maj. Alton Wright Howard, USA, and Mrs. Howard of Brooklyn, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Virginia Wright Howard, to Cadet Jodie Gibson Stewart, jr., of the United States Military Academy. Cadet Stewart is the son of Major Stewart, USA-Ret., and Mrs. Stewart.

Miss Howard's father is commanding officer of troops on the United States Army Transport St. Mihel. The wedding will take place at West Point after the graduation in June of Mr. Stewart.

Brig. Gen. Walter D. Smith, USA, and Mrs. Smith of Washington have announced the engagement of their daughter, Dorothy Egerton, to Mr. Roland Berry of Harrisonburg, Va. The bride-to-be is named for her mother who was Miss Florence Egerton of Baltimore, and she studied at Notre Dame Convent in Baltimore and at the University of South Carolina. Mr. Berry was graduated from Washington and Lee. No date has as yet been set for the wedding.

Col. and Mrs. Henry D. Munnikhyzen have announced the marriage of her daughter, Betty Burke Kenney, to Lt. James Hunter Drum, USA, son of Mrs. J. Hunter Drum of Wilton, Conn., the wedding taking place at the Junior League Club in New York, 16 Nov.

The bride was introduced to society in 1932, when Colonel Munnikhyzen was stationed in Washington. D. C. Lieutenant Drum is a nephew of Lt. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, USA.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Drum will go to Fort Benning after 12 Jan.

Mrs. William F. Hase announced the engagement of her daughter, Hilda Houghton Hase to Lt. John E. Wood, jr., CAC, USA. Miss Hase is the daughter of the late Maj. Gen. William F. Hase and Mrs. Hase. Lieutenant Wood is the son of Lt. Comdr. John E. Wood, USN.

The wedding will take place some time in January.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Emory H. Gist of 2404 Bryden Rd., Bexley, Columbus, Ohio, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mildred Irene Gist to Mr. James S. Crawford of Manila, P. I., and Paisley, Renfrewshire, Scotland.

Mr. Crawford is with the firm of Henry Hunter Bayne and Company of Manila, P. I.

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## Posts and Stations

ANNAPOLIS, MD.  
21 November 1939

Capt. and Mrs. William Taylor Smith will give a tea tomorrow at their home at Acton place. Those assisting Mrs. Smith will be Mrs. Albert T. Church, Mrs. Tench Tilghman and Mrs. Ridgeley P. Melvin.

Comdr. and Mrs. Leslie Davis entertained at a reception Saturday afternoon at their home "Homeport Farm" in honor of their son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Huntington Davis.

Col. and Mrs. James G. Taylor entertained at dinner on Saturday night in honor of Miss Mary Lou Hitt, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Parker Hitt, of Front Royal, Va., who was their guest for the week-end. After dinner the party attended the Saturday night dance at Carvel Hall.

Miss Evelina Gleeves Van Metre, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Thomas E. Van Metre, will be guest of honor at a luncheon on 3 Dec., at the Mt. Vernon Club in Baltimore, given by Mrs. Alexander Gordon. Miss Van Metre will be presented to society at the Bachelors' Cotillion at the Lyric in Baltimore on 4 Dec.

Comdr. and Mrs. Chauncey R. Crutcher entertained at a buffet supper last Saturday in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Clarence Hinkamp of Washington. Mrs. France, wife of Comdr. A. Finley France and Mrs. del Valle, wife of Col. Pedro del Valle, USMC, both of Washington, were guests last week of Mrs. France's parents, Dr. and Mrs. Gordon H. Claude.

Mrs. Madden, wife of Lt. George Madden, who has been spending the fall in Annapolis will leave the end of this month for Philadelphia where Lieutenant Madden is stationed.

The Navy Women's Club met at Carvel Hall yesterday afternoon. The hostesses were Mrs. R. M. Lhamon, Mrs. W. A. Teasley, Mrs. Roderick Merrick and Mrs. R. B. Hilliard. Assisting were Mrs. L. A. Arthur, Mrs. E. W. Herson, Mrs. T. E. Carpenter, Mrs. T. N. Vason, Mrs. J. M. Clements, Mrs. J. P. Bennington, Mrs. W. F. Royal, Mrs. J. C. Cerny, Mrs. J. T. Miser, Mrs. J. B. Cochran, Mrs. H. D. Heneberger and Mrs. H. F. Stoner.

PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY  
19 November 1939

Ground work for enlarging facilities at the Camp Ord Military Reservation to make it the No. 1 training center on the Pacific Coast is being rushed toward completion this week in expectation of an inspection tour by 18 Senators and Congressmen. Complete plans for the "Greater Camp Ord" project have been prepared by Col. Homer M. Groninger, commanding officer of the Presidio of Monterey.

Officers of the 11th Cavalry, making the season's first tactical ride to the training reservation 17 Nov., were afforded their first official view of Camp Ord since it has received its "Military Haircut" at the hands of WPA workmen. The extensive brush clearing has opened up thousands of acres to maneuvers.

A feature of the tactical ride 17 Nov., was the demonstration by specialists of a new type of anti-tank bomb developed by Tech. Sgt. Frank Newton, OD, which is designed to wreck tank tracks and disable the machines without killing the crews. The bomb is so constructed that it may be carried by mounted troops without fear of accidental explosion.

A donation of \$608 to the Monterey Community Chest from the Presidio of Monterey was announced last week by Colonel Groninger. It was indicated that additional donations would be forthcoming during the winter months.

A dozen squads, representing the six troops of the 11th Cavalry, competed in a reconnaissance patrol problem 15 Nov., utilizing terrain of Del Monte Forest, Seventeen-Mile-Drive, the Presidio and East Monterey. Patrols covered the difficult 16-mile courses in an average time of three hours and fifty minutes.

Presidio's Polo Four met its third defeat at the hands of Salinas at Del Monte today (19 November) after leading, two-to-one, at half time. Presidio's Maj. Charles Gerhardt and Lt. Stephen Downey both scored in the first half, but Salinas, paced by Eric Tyrell-Martin, rallied to win, 7-2. Capt. Alex George played No. 1 for Presidio, and Capt. Bill Gillmore was at No. 3.

Presidio Women's Club will hold its monthly meeting at the Officers' Club Tuesday, 21 November, with the Mesdames Neal Harper and Lambert Cain as hostesses. Speaker of the afternoon will be Mrs. Gustav Guenther and the topic: "Observations of the Wife of a Military Attache."

Maj. William Ray was host to the officers and ladies of the post 18 Nov., at a Dinner Dance at Hotel Del Monte. The dinner was preceded by cocktails at the Officers' Club. Forty couples were in attendance.

LONG BEACH, CALIF.  
19 November 1939

Maj. Henry F. Schroeder, USA-Ret., and Mrs. Schroeder, entertained in their Vista Street home at a buffet supper and bridge complementing their house guest, Mrs. Wil-

liam J. Murray of Indianapolis. Service and civilian friends invited were Capt. and Mrs. Earl Chapman of Rivera; Dr. and Mrs. C. B. Frank, Lt. and Mrs. A. B. Kerr, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Harold Lerner, Mrs. C. Van Horn, Lt. and Mrs. M. E. West, Mr. and Mrs. Fred A. White, Maj. and Mrs. Clay Platt and their son, Ventile Platt of Los Angeles, and Mrs. Platt's sister, Mrs. T. C. Green of St. Louis.

The visitor and her host will be dinner guests tonight of Mrs. Van Horn in her East Ocean Boulevard home at a bridge supper.

Mrs. Willis W. Bradley, Jr., wife of Captain Bradley, has returned to Long Beach after a visit with Mrs. Yancey S. Williams, widow of Rear Admiral Williams, at her home in Vallejo. Mrs. Williams motored south with Mrs. Bradley and after a few days here will visit in the San Pedro home of Comdr. and Mrs. Frank A. Mullen.

Debutante members of Tau Omicron Phi Sorority staged a successful ball to raise money for the milk fund. Among the gay dinners before the ball was one given by Miss Marian Fowler, daughter of Comdr. George C. Fowler, DC, USN, USS California, in a private dining room of Pacific Coast Club. Miss Mary Jensen, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Henry Martin Jensen, of USS West Virginia, entertained with a buffet supper for twelve guests in their apartment at the Villa Rivera before continuing with her party to the Army and Navy Club for the ball. Preceding the ball Miss Charlotte Derr, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. Martin R. Derr, entertained in their Ocean Boulevard home. Among the guests was Miss Dorothy Miller, daughter of Lt. Comdr. Miller, USN-Ret., and Mrs. Miller of Santa Monica, who remained over the week-end.

Pacific Coast Club was the setting for the annual Thanksgiving dinner dance of Marine officers ashore and afloat with their ladies. Marine staff officers and their wives entertained the remainder of the group at cocktails preceding the dinner in Sunset dining room. Out of town guests at the affair were Lt. Col. V. C. Blensdale and Maj. G. B. Hamilton of Los Angeles.

An informal dinner is being given this evening in Coast Club by Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. A. H. Richards of the Albatross in honor of Capt. A. T. Bidwell, commanding USS Chicago, and Mrs. Bidwell. Additional guests will be Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. John Dingwell, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. William Christian Schultz and Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Emory P. Hyland.

Capt. and Mrs. George J. McMillin of the Medusa and their younger children, Anne and George, Jr., plan to spend Thanksgiving in San Francisco with their newly married daughter and son-in-law, Ens. and Mrs. William Paden Mack, USN. They will remain in the north to see the newlyweds last 25 Nov. for his new duty in the Orient.

Salt Lake City officers' wives assembled Tuesday in Coast Club for luncheon, with Mrs. J. J. Vaughan and Peggy Robertson as hostesses. Mrs. Willard A. Kitts III, wife of the executive officer, was complimented at the affair, when it was learned 14 Nov. was her birthday. Chester officers' wives enjoyed a ship's party in Coast Club arranged by Mrs. Briscoe Chipman and Burton B. Briggs. Philadelphia officers' wives also had a luncheon the past week, arranged by Mrs. Robert Goldwalte.

NORFOLK, VA.  
23 November 1939

Rear Adm. and Mrs. Joseph K. Taussig entertained Tuesday night at a dinner given at their quarters in the Naval Operating Base in honor of Capt. and Mrs. James A. Randall, who will leave soon for Washington where Captain Randall has been ordered for duty.

Rear Adm. Trevor Q. Leutze was host on Wednesday at a stag luncheon given at his quarters at the Naval Operating Base. His guests were the officers of the United States Navy Supply Depot in this district.

Mrs. Herbert James Ray, wife of Commander Ray of the USS Quincy, entertained Tuesday at a bridge luncheon given at her home on Warren Crescent for the wives of officers of her husband's ship. Bridge was played at four tables and Mrs. Ray's guests were Mrs. Paul H. Bastedo, Mrs. William D. F. Stagner, Mrs. John M. Sweeney, Mrs. C. S. Jacobs, Mrs. William S. Price, Mrs. Robert E. Wheeler, Mrs. George E. Duffy, Mrs. Richard S. Andrews, Mrs. John W. Davidson, Mrs. George W. Meade, Jr., Mrs. Christopher Noble, Mrs. Leo G. May, Mrs. William S. Maddox, Mrs. Lewis C. Hudson, Mrs. John R. Dillon, Mrs. Lucin T. Wheeler, of West Point, N. Y., and Miss Marie Ahlin, of Hastings, Neb.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Francis P. Gardner, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Herman Seal, Lt. and Mrs. J. F. Richardson and Lt. George Tabor, Jr., were hosts on Saturday afternoon at a cocktail party given in the Officers' Club in the Navy Yard. Hours for calling were from five to seven and about 200 persons attended.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Jesse G. Coward entertained Saturday night at a dinner at the Officers' Club at the Naval Base preceding the regular week-end dance at the club. They had as their guests, Capt. and Mrs. H. A. McClure, Capt. and Mrs. C. H. Morrison, Comdr. and Mrs. D. A. Spencer, Lt. Comdr.

and Mrs. H. M. Coulter, and Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. H. C. Daniel.

Members of the Officers' Club of the Navy Yard entertained at a supper dance given Friday evening at the club in the yard. Among those who entertained at dinner preceding the dance, were Lt. and Mrs. Heywood L. Edwards who were hosts to a party of thirty; Comdr. and Mrs. Duane L. Taylor who entertained 18 guests, and Comdr. and Mrs. Carl A. Broadus whose party included 34.

The bachelor officers of the USS Quincy were hosts on Saturday night at a dinner given in the Officers' Club in the Naval Base, in honor of Capt. Paul H. Bastedo, who will leave shortly for duty in Newport, R. I.—and Mrs. Bastedo. The guests who numbered about forty later attended the regular week-end dance at the club.

The wardroom officers of the USS St. Louis entertained Tuesday afternoon at a cocktail party at the Officers' Club in the Naval Base, in honor of Capt. Charles F. Morrison, in command of the ship, and Mrs. Morrison. The guests numbered sixty.

The bachelor officers of the USS Arkansas entertained at a dinner party Saturday evening aboard the ship. Covers were laid for 14 and following the dinner the guests and hosts attended the dance at the Officers' Club at the Naval Operating Base.

A beautiful tea and fashion show followed the fortnightly meeting of the Naval Base Bridge Club held Monday afternoon in the Officers' Club at the Base. The tea table was presided over by Mrs. Patrick N. L. Bellinger and Mrs. Harry A. McClure. Bridge was played at twenty tables.

## Society News

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Patricia Hurley, daughter of the former Secretary of War and Mrs. Patrick Hurley being presented to society yesterday at the Sulgrave Club, having with her to share her dance, her friend, Miss Jessie Baker of Richmond, Va.

Mr. and Mrs. Hurley came up from their home, Belmont, in the near-by hunting country of Virginia and took a house in town for the winter, that Patricia might have all the fun so pretty a girl is entitled to. They have the old "Steele-Morris" house in Georgetown, now owned by Capt. and Mrs. Herbert S. Howard of the Navy.

Thanksgiving Day was in times gone by the always coveted date for a coming out party and perhaps still is—a day when college men and Army and Navy lads are on leave and therefore a day to be sure of a big stag line. Miss Mary Byrne Simpson, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Bethel Wood Simpson was the fortunate young woman to draw this holiday date, and her party, a very merry one, was held at the Army and Navy Country Club.

This coming week will see the budding of two Service girls—Achsah Dorsey, daughter of Rear Adm. Benjamin H. Dorsey and Mrs. Dorsey, who had a preliminary coming out in the summer at her home near Elliott City; and Miss Dita Davis, daughter of Col. Robert Davis, USA, and Mrs. Davis. Miss Dorsey will be presented at the Army and Navy Club next Tuesday at a tea dance, and Miss Davis will make her formal bow to society at the charming new home of her parents in near-by Arlington, next Wednesday.

Mrs. Mable Perry Edwards, wife of Col. William Waller Edwards, Cav., USA, was the subject of the following interesting note appearing in a recent issue of the News Letter of the Art Institute of Chicago:

"A graduate of the Art Institute School, Mable Perry Edwards, in her Evanston Studio, is modeling a portrait head of the famous author, Opie Read, whose death occurred a few days ago at the age of eighty-seven. Mrs. Edwards won an award in the National Rosenthal Competition for her small sculpture piece 'African Deer.' Her Democratic 'Burro,' used in one of the Presidential campaigns, won her national recognition. She won the Logan medal with \$500.00 in the Chicago Artists' Exhibition of 1939 for her bust of L. L. Valentine, a Chicago art patron."

Capt. John L. Person, USA, with Mrs. Person is making a brief visit to Charleston, S. C.

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### The War At Sea

While there has been a heavy toll of merchant shipping from mines in the North Sea during the past week, a toll which especially concerns England, it is noteworthy that no warship has been damaged. The single casualty among this type of craft was the destroyer Gypsy, which, the British Admiralty announced, struck a "wild" mine and foundered.

The relative freedom of warships from mine contact is due to the fact that mine sweepers or mine busters can force a channel almost with impunity through a line of these weapons. Putting aside the assumption of the British that the German Admiralty has been casting adrift so-called magnetic mines since they quickly lose their power with distance, it may be noted that there are two kinds of mining, ambush mining and blockade mining. Ambush mining depends upon ignorance by the enemy of the location of the field. The weapons are scattered about in patches, or short lines in the neighborhood of the enemy's ports, or of approaches to home ports on the chance of enemy ships running into them. This chance is slight, for the sea is large and the area planted small, secrecy for any length of time is impossible, and, moreover, the movements of the Fleet are hampered because mines drag and sometimes become loose. Through submarines, the Germans have mined strategic British areas, and are even reported to have dropped light mines by airplanes in the Thames estuary. But the location of the mines becomes quickly known through contact of them by a merchant ship or by plane observation. The value of ambush mines rather lies in placing them in the course of an enemy before or during a battle, or across his homeward path if he is forced to flee.

As to blockading a modern fleet by mining, it is conceded to be impossible unless a superior force should be maintained in the neighborhood of the field to prevent removal of the mines. Such a force would be subject to submarine attack, and, as the blockade would have to be a close one, to cruiser and destroyer activity. This would necessitate reinforcements with the result that the blockading command might have to engage in battle in an area of the enemy's choosing. If the field be not watched, a channel can be swept through it promptly, and ships can pass along the channel without danger. Submarines have had little difficulty in negotiating mined areas.

These considerations are responsible for the belief that the mines which have wrought such havoc in the North Sea this week are mines torn loose from their mooring by heavy weather that prevailed. An announcement by the Hydrographic Bureau of the Navy Department reports that 39 mines were sighted in the North Sea on 21 and 22 November. Most of the reports came from the Trenton. The British Admiralty has charged that the mines were launched by the Germans, who are said to have felt free to act because of the absence of American shipping due to the enforcement of the neutrality act. The Germans claim they have the right under international law to lay mines in lanes used by British naval craft. They further argue that as they have a large number of submarines at sea—the French claim to have sunk two this week—they would not be so foolish as to put mines adrift.

A report published by the New York Times states that the powerful modern cruiser Belfast was torpedoed by a submarine which penetrated the Firth of Forth. London refused to comment on the report. If it be true, and there is little reason to doubt it, it would seem that the Admiralty failed to take to heart the lesson of Scapa Flow, which a submarine entered and torpedoed the battleship Royal Oak. The ease with which the submarines passed through the defenses of the two naval bases would indicate that the Germans supplied with charts made during the World War, have improved them by the revelations of photographs made by reconnaissance planes, and by information obtained from spies.

More reconnaissance by German planes occurred during the week, their activities centering upon the Shetland Islands, and

important industrial areas of England and Scotland. The Shetland and Orkney Islands have been proclaimed "restricted areas", Scapa Flow lies in the Orkneys. It is presumed the Germans gained knowledge of the presence of units of the British Fleet in the Shetlands, and to ascertain what they were doing had their planes scout them. All the planes that thus far have appeared over the United Kingdom have not been of the latest German construction. From 16 to 20 are reported to have been shot down mostly by British pursuits. British naval planes have flown on scouting missions over Germany, but they have not released bombs. The bombs dropped by the Germans are said to contain only a small quantity of explosive, and are not of the heavy type which the Germans are said to be reserving for battle operations.

### The War On Land

"Nothing important to report" has been the usual statement of the High Commands of the Armies on the Western Front. There have been artillery exchanges, patrol activity, and minor air combats resulting from reconnaissance. The general situation, however, remains unchanged. The Allies are content to wait since the British are adding constantly to their strength, and the strangling effect of the blockade has begun. German quiet is attributed to the unwillingness of Hitler to depart from his policy of conciliating France, and to reports of differences between Colonel General von Brauchitsch and the Nazi Party leaders. The latter want action for the destruction of the British Empire; von Brauchitsch is said to hesitate to move because of the weather and mud, and in view of the terrible casualties that would result from a frontal attack upon the French-British fortifications. Germany now has superiority in numbers of personnel, equipment and planes. It is reported that her present strength is between 2 and 3 million men against the allied force of 1.2 and 1.6 millions, that she has more than one and a half times as many mechanized and motorized divisions, and that her first line planes are ready to fly number 7,000, a much larger total than the Allies have available. However, air engagements to date reveal the superiority of the American-built planes in use by the French.

As showing that time is working on the side of the Allies, Hore-Belisha, the British Minister for War, stated this week that already there are nearly 1 million men under intensive training in England. Several weeks ago, the Minister stated that the British Army in France numbered 158,000. Reinforcements have since been sent. It is estimated there are about two British Corps of six divisions at the front. Taking into consideration the number of men undergoing training in England, it is believed that around three-quarters of a million men finally will constitute the strength of the British armies in France.

Besides the training of troops, British and French industries are said to be turning out huge quantities of war equipment, including tanks as well as planes. It is not thought they will be able to overtake German production, but must rely upon the United States to aid them in doing so. The plane losses on both sides to date have not been material, and they have easily been overcome by new output. However, when air operations really begin, then the casualties will be high—fifty per cent a month of the ships taking part in an operation is the estimate. However, until the weather is more conducive to flying, which will be next spring, the prospect is that such activities as will occur will be in the nature of reconnaissance and some light bombing.

### Letters to the Editor

#### 'Ware of Checks

Editor, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

A white man named E. J. Donovan, about 48 years of age, 6 feet 2 inches in height, several teeth out in front, is passing bad checks on a number of Army officers.

At one time this man ran a gasoline station and sold autos in Honolulu, Hawaii, and in the course of his business

there made the acquaintance of numerous Army officers.

He is now here in the United States and seems to be travelling quite a bit, and when he meets one of the officers that he knows requests them to cash a check for him, the check being no good.

To date he has passed four checks on officers stationed in and around this city. He is also wanted by the police departments of Boston, Mass., and New York City, N. Y., as well as by this department.

The checks that Donovan is passing are drawn on the Chase National Bank of New York City, and one the Bank of Hawaii, Honolulu.

It is requested that if it is not contrary to the policy of your magazine, that you publish a warning to officers about this man, and if he contacts any officers have him detained if possible by the local authorities and have them wire us collect by Western Union.

Herbert G. Wanamaker  
Detective Sergeant  
Metropolitan Police Department  
Washington, D. C.

### Navy Orders

(Continued from Page 281)

Lt. Philip S. Morgan, jr., to further trmt. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.

Lt. Thomas O. Oberender, jr., det. engr. off. USS Hull; to exec. off., USS Hull.

Lt. Berton A. Robbins, jr., det. Nav. Academy in Oct.; to cfo USS Kilty and on bd. as exec. off. when comm.

Lt. (jg) Winsor C. Gale, det. Nav. Torp. Sta., Newport, R. I., in Oct.; to cfo USS Swasey and on bd. as exec. off. when comm.

Lt. (jg) Thomas R. Hine, det. USS Texas in Dec.; to cfo USS Welborn C. Wood and on bd. when comm.

Lt. (jg) Ezra G. Howard, det. USS Medusa in Dec.; to cfo USS Crane and on bd. when comm.

Lt. (jg) Carleton R. Kear, jr., det. USS West Virginia in Dec.; to cfo USS Thatcher and on bd. when comm.

Lt. (jg) John S. Reese, det. Navy Yard, New York, N. Y., in Oct.; to cfo USS Kennison and on bd. as exec. off. when comm.

Ens. John J. Walsh, det. USS Maryland abt. 1 Nov.; to USS Louisville.

Lt. Comdr. Harry E. Groos, (SC), upon disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., Brooklyn, N. Y., to home, relieved all active duty.

Elec. William L. Taylor, det. USS Portland abt. 1 Nov.; to Asst. Nav. Insp. of Machy. Fed. Shipbldg. & Dry Dock Co., Kearny, N. J.

Ch. Bosn. James F. Jeter, det. USS Partidge; upon disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif., to USS Kalmia.

Florence A. Blankenhorn, Nurse, to trmt. Nav. Hosp., Mare Is., Calif.

### Coast Guard Orders

Lt. G. D. Synon, det. Alert and assigned Namaha as commanding officer, effective upon contact by the two vessels.

Chief Bosn. W. C. Bethen, det. Pamlico, effective 1 Dec. and assigned Intelligence Office, New York Dist.

Chief Bosn. A. C. Stewart, det. Nansemond, effective upon relief and assigned as Intelligence Officer, Chicago Dist.

Chief Bosn. L. O. Engell, det. New York Dist. effective upon reporting of Chief Bosn. W. C. Bethen, and assigned as Intelligence Officer, San Juan Dist.

Chief Bosn. A. W. Powell, det. Dix, effective 1 Dec. and assigned as Intelligence Officer, Cleveland Dist.

Chief Bosn. R. A. Anderson, Base 4, assigned temporary duty Depot and as commanding officer Nemaha until contact with Alert, and then as commanding officer of latter vessel until arrival at Depot.

Chief Mach. W. W. Bond, det. Tiger, effective upon relief, and assigned New York Dist.

Bosn. W. J. Pinch, det. Active, effective upon reporting of Bosn. (T) E. R. Harris, and assigned Base 4.

Mach. Martin Lentz, jr., det. Alert and assigned Nemaha, effective upon contact by the two vessels.

Mach. J. H. Decker, ret., died at Brooklyn, N. Y.

The following boatswains (T) det. War Department and assigned units as indicated:

C. E. Kipste, Seattle Dist.  
Robert Chivas, Port Townsend Training Station.

F. E. Shine, San Francisco Dist.  
D. S. Wheeler, Los Angeles Section, San Francisco Dist.

H. E. Stutter, Nansemond.  
C. B. Stewart, Dix.

E. B. Drinkwater, Guthrie.  
S. R. Orr, Duane.

S. G. Yeager, Ellis Island Training Station.  
E. R. Harris, Active.

D. S. Fish, Naugatuck.  
R. B. Newell, Ellis Island Training Station.  
Roy Stockman, Vigilant.  
J. R. Balderson, New Orleans Group.



## Warrant Officers' Eligible List

To answer many questions which are being referred to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, and in response to the requests of many of its readers, the JOURNAL is publishing below the Army warrant officers' eligible list, as to date.

The numbers are not strictly accurate. No. 206 on the list, Sgt. Louis Zuckerman, who was appointed warrant officer 17 Nov., is actually No. 212. The last number on the list, No. 740, is actually No. 749. However, the numbers will serve to show relative positions. The numbers were thrown out of line by the addition of the following nine names to the list: Eldman, Arthur G. No. 472. Chapman, Shirley, No. 77. (Appointed). Emmons, Louis N., No. 83. (Appointed). Laird, Joseph M., No. 151. (Appointed). Corkran, E. M., No. 671. Dewey, C. C., No. 355. McCormack, J. A., No. 526. Barrett, W. M., No. 131. (Appointed). Waters, W. A., No. 321.

The list follows:

300	Kiker, R. L.
301	Taylor, E.
302	Murphy, D. T.
303	O'Dell, A. M.
304	Hickey, J. C.
305	Sisto, T. Jr.
306	Cameron, R. J.
307	Todd, J. L.
308	Bruton, C. T.
309	Drew, J. L.
310	Wilcox, J. S.
311	Denny, J. W.
312	Johnson, O.
313	Cohen, S. H.
314	Savage, J. J.
315	Merrick, B. V.
316	Frazier, J. W.
317	Lawson, E. L.
318	Mengher, T. C.
319	Bennett, P. D.
320	Brooks, T. V.
321	Toulmin, W.
322	Wildman, V.
323	Adams, F.
324	Bakewell, J. H.
325	Schneider, A. C.
326	Oldom, F.
327	Layman, J. R.
328	Spangler, T. M.
329	Briggs, R. J.
330	Freeman, A.
331	Murphy, W. M.
332	Cayer, W. A.
333	Simmons, W. K.
334	Scott, R. J.
335	Lans, W. A.
336	Mullaly, D. L.
337	Lockhart, H. C.
338	Pope, B. W.
339	Migliora, C. A.
340	Christensen, A. C.
341	Jensen, L. E.
342	Killgore, A.
343	Anderson, C. L.
344	Bond, H. H.
345	Jackson, J.
346	Harrison, R. G.
347	Curry, H. E.
348	Redding, E. A. Jr.
349	Perry, C. J.
350	Smith, C. E.
351	Hodges, J. R.
352	Jones, E. S.
353	Sperry, C. W.
354	Tredway, M.
355	Wegner, C. A.
356	Robinette, H. E.
357	Cates, J. M.
358	Davis, S. J.
359	Apple, W. V.
360	Maple, G. F.
361	Miller, A. E.
362	Sutherland, J. E.
363	Williams, W. H.
364	Manverse, H. H.
365	Weiser, C. W.
366	Willison, T. L.
367	Walker, R. B.
368	Groux, R.
369	Wallace, B.
370	Peckham, R. C.
371	Ertwine, B. R.
372	Benthien, C. G.
373	Boyd, W. S.
374	Denning, H. H.
375	Stanovich, S.
376	Abelow, S. Z.
377	Wilkie, L.
378	Wolfe, G. G.
379	O'Brien, N. J.
380	Melnick, C. J.
381	Ward, E. J.
382	Von Ew, J. B.
383	Ruder, J. H.
384	Welford, C. E.
385	Marquez, J.
386	Morley, E. A.
387	Ogilvie, K. W.
388	Gado, A. L.
389	Coleman, J. C.
390	Coyne, C. D.
391	Fix, H. M.
392	Golembieski, F. E.

393	Gardner, W. B.
394	Richeson, V.
395	Johnson, M.
396	Williams, L. B.
397	Strecker, A. C.
398	Penland, B.
399	Boland, W. L.
400	Sayre, H. D.
401	Stonefield, C. W.
402	Hart, W. E.
403	Nielsen, C. W.
404	Short, R. M.
405	Burke, S. C.
406	Erickson, D. G.
407	Seipel, A.
408	Toups, A. L.
409	Haney, C. G.
410	Weinstein, J.
411	Hollifield, H. G.
412	Denton, S. A.
413	Brockhausen, F. C.
414	Clark, F. D.
415	Forney, D. M.
416	Rollison, R. A.
417	Stout, J. W.
418	Baker, D. H.
419	Owens, W. H.
420	Krigline, E. G.
421	Baker, R. L.
422	Lester, R. B.
423	Cunningham, E.
424	Autrey, E. R.
425	MacKenzie, J. H.
426	McMath, M. B.
427	Engle, B. E.
428	Bachelder, R. L.
429	Renick, A. W.
430	Bryon, E. R.
431	McQuillan, W. P.
432	Miller, R.
433	Payne, L. T.
434	McCloskey, J. T.
435	Gauvreau, C. A.
436	Kline, N.
437	Kuykendall, V. L.
438	Ashley, F. L.
439	Brumbaugh, J.
440	Jones, W. L.
441	Storey, L. R.
442	Allen, H. H.
443	Schorn, M. R.
444	Frederburg, D. L.
445	Clayton, J. D.
446	Silver, M. B.
447	Evans, N.
448	Hannigan, F.
449	Odenweller, R. F.
450	Stetter, R. N.
451	Morgan, N. W.
452	Hoffman, E. H.
453	Hay, J.
454	Trigg, R. E.
455	Lubovsky, B.
456	Wilemon, W. K.
457	Guttenberger, C. N.
458	Pugh, F. D.
459	Hansen, R. H.
460	Cunningham, C. C.
461	Moore, V.
462	Gerlach, A. G.
463	Puentes, J.
464	Green, J. W.
465	Bander, M.
466	Slater, V.
467	Deaney, H. J.
468	Jeffrey, B.
469	Jeff, O. E.
470	Boland, E. L.
471	Fortress, E.
472	Purvis, O.
473	Stacey, T. B.
474	Stokes, R. E.
475	Morgan, N. E.
476	Revert, A. L.
477	Anderson, N. D.
478	Rafferty, L. L.
479	Zywaski, C. M.

(Please turn to Page 287)

## OBITUARIES

Capt. Lewis Llewellyn Tanney, USA-Ret., died at the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, on 14 Nov. 1939. He was born at Beaver Falls, Pa., 11 Sept. 1882. He participated in the Spanish American War in which he served as a private and private first class in the 80th CA, having enlisted on 12 Aug. 1901. He was later transferred to the Hospital Corps and served through the successive grades and was retired at his own request after 30 years' service as a captain of the Medical Administrative Corps on 31 Oct. 1932.

Interment with full military honors was at the National Cemetery, Presidio of San Francisco, 16 Nov. 1939.

Captain Tanney is survived by his widow, Mrs. Ethel Browne Tanney, of Silver Spring, Md.

Capt. Michael V. Gannon, FA, USA, died 20 Nov. at Walter Reed Hospital here after a five-month illness. A former sports editor on the Davenport, Iowa, *Democrat*, he served until recently as editor of the *Field Artillery Journal* and secretary of the Field Artillery Association.

A native of Chicago, Ill., he was the son of former Judge M. V. Gannon. He served with the Iowa National Guard from 1916 to 1918; joined the Army the latter year as second lieutenant of Field Artillery, and was commissioned in that rank in the Regular Army in 1920. He was promoted to first lieutenant the same year, and to captain in 1934. He was 44 years old.

Captain Gannon is survived by his widow, Mrs. Mary Lee Ayers Gannon, and three sons, Michael V., Patrick T., and Peter S. Funeral services were held 22 Nov. at Ft. Myer Chapel. Interment was in Arlington National Cemetery.

Maj. Earl Hill Wilson, 58, veteran of two wars, circus performer, and first United States Army flying instructor, died 18 Nov. at Los Angeles, Calif.

Major Wilson was born at Cumberland, Md., ran away from home at 13 and joined a circus. Although under age, he enlisted in the Signal Corps during the Spanish American War. In 1911 he won a commission and was one of the first to fly an Army airplane. Lightning struck his ship in flight and for three years he was paralyzed. In the World War he joined the Royal Flying Corps and was credited with shooting down seven enemy planes.

## Births • Marriages • Deaths

(No charge for service notices in this column. Please notify promptly.)

### Born

**CLARK**—Born at Coronado, Calif., 3 Nov. 1939, to Lt. and Mrs. Lawrence Bonner Clark, USMC, a daughter, Nancy Lee Clark.

**CULLEN**—Born at Pahala, Kau, T. H., 29 Oct., to Capt. and Mrs. John K. Cullen, MC, USA, a son, Robert Prather Cullen.

**HARWOOD**—Born at Emergency Hospital, Annapolis, Md., 3 Nov. 1939, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. Richard D. Harwood, USN, a son, Richard Sanders.

**HAUGEN**—Born at Station Hospital, Ft. Jay, N. Y., 15 Nov. 1939, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Victor R. Haugen, AC, USA, a son, William Jens Haugen.

**INGRAM**—Born at Richardson House, Boston, Mass., 12 Nov. 1939, to Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Henry Allison Ingram, CC, USN, a daughter, Eleanor Bell.

**LEFAVOUR**—Born at Salem Hospital, Salem, Mass., 11 Nov. 1939, to Lt. and Mrs. William R. Lefavour, USN, a son, David Anthony.

**LIVDAHL**—Born at Norfolk General Hospital, Norfolk, Va., 10 Nov. 1939, to Lt. and Mrs. Orin L. Livdahl, USN, a son.

**MONROE**—Born in Singapore, S. S., 17 Nov. 1939, to Dr. and Mrs. J. K. Monroe, a son, James Lawrence; grandson of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Walter L. Reed, USA; and great grandson of the late Maj. Walter Reed.

**NORMAN**—Born at Station Hospital, Ft. Benning, Ga., 26 Oct., to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Frank P. Norman, Jr., Inf., USA, a daughter, Elizabeth Melissa Norman; granddaughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. William H. Gill, Inf., USA, and of Dr. and Mrs. Frank P. Norman.

**OSTRAND**—Born at Station Hospital, West Point, N. Y., 17 Nov. 1939, to Capt. and Mrs. James A. Ostrand, CE, USA, a daughter, Georgie Babcock Ostrand.

**PHILLIPS**—Born at Southern Baptist Hospital, New Orleans, La., 21 Oct. 1939, to Mr. and Mrs. Dana V. Phillips, a son, Allan Hawes; grandson of Col. and Mrs. W. C. Jones, USA-Ret.

**POWELL**—Born at Norton Infirmary, Louisville, Ky., 18 Nov. 1939, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Beverly Powell, FA, USA, a son, Beverly Evans Powell, jr.; grandson of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Harry A. Bishop, MC, USA.

**RIGGS**—Born at Ft. Riley, Kan., 12 Nov., to Capt. and Mrs. Theodore Scott Riggs, Cav., USA, a son, David Kerr, grandson of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. C. J. Symmonds, USA-Ret., and of Col. and Mrs. Kerr T. Riggs, Cav., USA.

**SMITH**—Born at Station Hospital, Langley Field, Va., 4 Nov., to Tech. Sgt. and Mrs. Herbert H. Smith, OD, USA, a daughter, Marilyn Jean.

**WILSON**—Born at Ft. Sill, Okla., 10 Nov., to 1st Lt. and Mrs. John N. Wilson, FA, USA, a daughter, Paige Vidmer; granddaughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Walter K. Wilson, USA, and Col. and Mrs. Joseph Page Aleshire, IGD, USA; and great-granddaughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. George Vidmer, USA-Ret., and of Dr. and Mrs. N. J. Taylor.

**WOODBIDGE**—Born at Norton Memorial Infirmary, Louisville, Ky., 11 Nov., to Capt. and Mrs. John P. Woodbridge, FA, USA, a son, John P. Woodbridge, jr.

### Married

**BANNING-WHITAKER**—Married in St. Luke's Pro-Cathedral of Evanston, Ill., 15 Nov. 1939, Miss Katherine Mary Whitaker, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Reginald Whitaker, CE, USA, to Lt. William Calvin Banning, Inf., USA.

**GOODRICH-GOEBEL**—Married at Washington, D. C., 14 Nov. 1939, Miss Violet Goebel to Mr. Vernon Lee Goodrich, son of the late Maj. Goodrich, USA, and Mrs. John D. Goodrich.

**HIGBEE-CHAPMAN**—Married at Garden City Community Church, Garden City, L. I., N. Y., 18 Nov., Miss Elizabeth Mary Chapman, to Lt. C. Ellsworth Higbee, AC, USA.

**JACOBSEN-GREER**—Married at the Church of the Transfiguration, New York, N. Y., 14 Oct. 1939, Miss Jane Greer, daughter of Col. Allen J. Greer, FA, USA, to Lt. Comdr. Conrad L. Jacobsen, USN.

**JOSES-BRIDGE**—Married at San Francisco, Calif., 12 Nov., Miss Martha Bridge to Mr. Robert Joses, son of Comdr. Maurice Joses (MC), USN, and Mrs. Joses.

**KILHEFNER-CALDWELL**—Married at Parke Memorial Chapel, Pearl Harbor, T. H., recently, Miss Anne Foster Caldwell, daughter of Capt. Turner Foster Caldwell, USN, to Mr. Albert Edwards Kilhefner.

**KINNEE-HOPWOOD**—Married in San Antonio, Texas, 22 Nov. 1939, Miss Kate Eliza-

beth Hopwood, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Lucius Locke Hopwood, MC, USA-Ret., to Capt. Dale Joel Kinnee, Inf., USA.

**LIGON-BURNETTE**—Married at Phoenix, Ariz., 25 Oct. 1939, Miss Leola Harrison Burnette to Maj. Thomas Watkins Ligon, Cav., USA.

**MACK-McMILLIN**—Married at Long Beach, Calif., 11 Nov. 1939, Miss Ruth George McMILLIN, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. George Johnson McMILLIN, USN, to Ensign William Paden Mack, USN, son of Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Albert Roscoe Mack, USN-Ret.

**MURPHY-ANDREWS**—Married at Norfolk, Va., Miss Mary Eulalie Andrews, to Lt. (jg) Eastes William Murphy, DC, USN.

**STONEBANKS-FRIEZE**—Married at Atlantic City, N. J., 11 Nov. 1939, Miss Adele Therese Frieze to Lt. Jack Lumley Stonebanks, USMC.

**VOGEL-BUGBEE**—Married at San Francisco, Calif., 9 Nov. 1939, Miss Faith Bugbee, daughter of the late Col. Frederick W. Bugbee and Mrs. Bugbee, to Mr. Frederick A. Vogel, Jr.

**VON ECKARTSAU-HUMPHREY**—Married at City Hall, New York, N. Y., 17 Nov., Miss Mary Waring Humphrey, daughter of Mrs. Charles Dorrance and the late Col. Chauncey B. Humphrey, Inf., USA-Ret., to Baron Franz Schager von Eckartsau.

### Died

**DALTON**—Died at Salem, Mass., Nov., 1939, Miss Grace G. Dalton, daughter of the late Col. J. Frank Dalton, USA., and Eliza Jane Dalton; niece of the late Maj. Gen. Samuel Dalton, USA; and sister of Col. Harry F. Dalton, and of Lt. Col. Arthur T. Dalton, Inf., USA-Ret.

**DECKER**—Died at Brooklyn, N. Y., 17 Nov., Lt. James H. Decker, USN-Ret.

**DOWNING**—Died at Findlay, O., 9 Nov. 1939, W. O. Joseph R. Downing, USA.

**ECKHARDT**—Died at Seattle, Wash., 11 Nov., Comdr. Ernest Frederick Eckhardt, USN-Ret.

**EVANS**—Died at Sternberg General Hospital, Manila, P. I., 14 Nov. 1939, W. O. Charles R. Evans, USA.

**GAGE**—Died at Los Angeles, Calif., 29 Oct., Maj. Fred Bryant Gage, VC, USA-Ret.

**GANNON**—Died in Walter Reed Hospital, Wash., D. C., 20 Nov. 1939, Capt. Michael V. Gannon, FA, USA.

**GRANT**—Died in St. Petersburg, Fla., 19 Nov. 1939, Col. Homer B. Grant, CAC, USA-Ret.

**HALL**—Died at Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Calif., 6 Nov. 1939, 1st Lt. George William Hall, Inf., USA-Ret.

**HANNER**—Died at Burlingame, Calif., 1 Oct., Col. John Wesley Hanner, MC, USA-Ret.

**LYON**—Died at Kansas City, Mo., 14 Nov. 1939, Col. Samuel P. Lyon, Inf., USA-Ret.

**MARXUACH**—Died at San Juan, P. R., 8 Nov. 1939, Lt. Col. Teofilo Marxuach, Inf., USA-Ret.

**MILLER**—Died at Letterman General Hospital, Pres. of San Fran., Calif., 15 Nov., Elizabeth Ann Miller, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Virgil R. Miller, Inf., USA.

**RICHMOND**—Died at San Juan, P. R., 20 Nov. 1939, Major Neil W. Richmond, Inf., USA.

**ROOT**—Died at home of daughter, Mrs. V. M. Cox, Waco, Texas, 13 Nov. 1939, J. E. Root, father of Lt. Comdr. James E. Root, Jr., MC, USN.

**WASHINGTON**—Died at Longwood, Fla., 11 Nov. 1939, Mrs. Mabel Roebuck Washington, widow of Lt. Comdr. Pope Washington, USN.

**WILLETT**—Died at Boston City Hospital, Boston, Mass., 29 Nov. 1939, Lt. James H. Willett, USN-Ret.

**WISSNER**—Died at Letterman Hospital, Pres. of San Fran., Calif., 11 Nov., Mrs. Georgina H. Wissner, widow of Brig. Gen. John P. Wissner, USA.

**WOODWARD**—Died at Norfolk Naval Hospital, 21 Nov. 1939, Capt. James Savage Woodward, (MC), USN-Ret.

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## FINANCE

## Financial Digest

The depreciation of the pound sterling is the subject of an article appearing in the November issue of the *Survey of Current Business* issued by the Department of Commerce. It is pointed out that following the outbreak of the World War in 1914, sterling exchange abruptly rose whereas the beginning of the present conflict was attended by a continuation of the fall of the pound which began early in 1938. The recent depreciation of the pound sterling involved a decline in the dollar values of the currencies of countries which take three-fifths of United States exports and which supply one-half of United States imports. It is, perhaps, not too much to say that the decline of sterling and associated currencies at the end of August is one of the most important of the early effects of the war in its possible repercussions upon the course of business in this country.

The Department of Commerce finds that the pound had been vulnerable to speculative pressure since early in 1938, and that insufficient commercial support was forthcoming when the rate weakened to reverse the downward trend. The support for the currency came largely from another source, that is, from gold operations of impressive size. At the end of March 1938, the combined gold holdings of the Bank of England and the British Exchange Stabilization Fund were \$4,178,000,000. At the end of March 1939, the holdings had decreased to \$2,798,000,000. These gold losses caused by exports to the United States, were supplemented by others totalling \$1,189,000,000 in the five months ending August 31. Some portion of this huge transfer of gold must be regarded as the expatriation of British and of her foreign-owned gold reserve to be placed under earmark in the United States, but the actual amount of gold which passed from British ownership or from British control was extraordinarily large.

The question as to whether the depreciation of the pound will result in significant competitive advantages for British goods and service markets is not easy to resolve according to the *Survey*. It must be recognized in this connection that the downward adjustment of a currency may be an appropriate device for the purpose. Even before the outbreak of the war, the rearmament program had entailed the diversion of manufacturing facilities from production for export to production for national defense. Control measures imposed to aid in the prosecution of the war included a provision for export licenses. The extent to which price concessions resulting from exchange depreciation were regarded as either necessary to maintain foreign markets for what products the United Kingdom can spare or as desirable in the case of products for which British countries are the principal or sole sources of supply is a matter of conjecture.

It may be taken for granted that the British and Empire authorities will seek to maintain and increase export trade between the sterling area and the rest of the world to the degree consistent with wartime exigencies. Nevertheless, whatever judgment might be rendered under other circumstances upon the efficacy of currency depreciation as a stimulus to exports, the difficulties of supply and transport are likely to preclude any increase in exports from the United Kingdom. The position of Empire countries, which are important suppliers of raw materials to the world market, is clearly different; even so, the extent of industrial recovery in countries outside the sterling area, especially in the United States, may have a much greater effect upon their export trade than price adjustments growing out of the depreciation of sterling.

On the side of imports into British countries, the fall of the pound has had the immediate consequence of increasing their cost in terms of the currencies of the sterling bloc. This circumstance will serve to reinforce import restrictions and higher excise taxes upon imported products. At the same time, it raises the sterling cost of foreign materials and

gives impetus to the increase in domestic prices and the cost of living. The actual course of import trade into the United Kingdom and into British countries certainly cannot be projected into the future with any confidence, although it would seem that imports of nonessential goods will be sharply curtailed. Purchases of supplies necessary to the prosecution of the war or to the support of the civilian population, on the other hand, may be greatly expanded.

## NG Cavalry Effectiveness

Editor, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Brig. Gen. Kenyon A. Joyce, commander of the 1st cavalry division, commenting on the recent maneuvers in Texas, says that "if a cavalry division is to play its part adequately it must have a single war and peace strength in order that it . . . be freed from the ruinous dilution that takes place on the outbreak of war with receipt of new officers, brand new recruits and untrained mounts . . ."

Those of us responsible in any fashion for the readiness of National Guard cavalry must utter a prayerful "Amen!" to Regular General Joyce's comment.

At this writing, National Guard rifle troops have an average of 65 men, 30 horses, and 3 officers. We must look forward to "breaking in" 64 new men, 99 new horses and 2 new officers . . . praying that some gentle enemy or the hard-bitten Regulars will save us 90 days for the job.

If there is to be National Guard cavalry (and this writer believes that the cavalry in Regulars and Guard is, altogether, not more than this country should maintain in view of the terrain in several well known parts of the western hemisphere) would it not be better to man it, horse it, and equip it, so it could be used effectively in 30 days and not 90? Some time or other that saved 60 days may be important.

Give us a maintenance—"peace"—and—"war"—rifle troop strength of 80 enlisted men—enough for two rifle platoons of 24 men each, one light machine gun platoon of 16 men, and the proper number of "non-coms" and staff—a workable fighting team; four officers instead of three; 40 horses (as good as the Regulars have!) instead of thirty!

Most National Guard armories are equipped and spaced for 65 enlisted men and 32 horses but an additional 15 men and 8 more horses could be cared for in most.

Have forty other usable horses instantly available! How? I think the task is simple!

a) Canvass in the several corps areas where horses are privately bred in any considerable number;

b) Recruit farmers and horse-breeders or stock-raisers who will agree, for a stipulated annual "retainer" to maintain on hand, subject to regular official inspections, for immediate delivery to the Army on demand at agreed prices, a certain minimum number of bridle-and-saddle-broken acceptable cavalry mounts;

c) Establish and keep up-to-date by recurrent inspections, an inventory of such individuals, by names, address, number of horses maintained, and shipping directions; using this reservoir for normal remount supply as needed, and also for Emergency when it comes.

It is believed that a "retainer" of \$15 per year per approved horse would suffice to gain the agreement of enough such individuals to meet the requirements.

The approximate annually added maintenance and training costs would be:

Personnel	.....\$300,000
Horses in stables	.....180,000
Horses on "retainer"	.....90,000

Total added for these purposes .....\$570,000

That, I believe, is the price necessary to be paid in order to have four usable cavalry divisions, one separate brigade, and one separate regiment, ready to go into action as cavalry in 30 days or less, instead of 90. The price would seem to be cheap! It is less than half the annual maintenance and training costs of one regiment of Regular cavalry!

James E. Edmonds,  
Brig. Gen., 23rd Cav. Div., NG.

## Merchant Marine

Losses of Allied and neutral vessels by mines and submarines hit new highs this past week, as German submarines renewed activities and presence of numerous mines in the waters about the British Isles were reported. In five days 15 ships were sunk in British waters.

Great loss—second only to that of the *Athena*—was that of the 8,309-ton Dutch passenger vessel *Simon Bolivar*, which was sunk last Saturday after striking mines in the North Sea, with a loss of life which may reach 150.

Other losses were:

B. O. Borjesson,	1,586 tons, Swedish.
Carica Milica,	6,371 tons, Yugoslav.
Blackhill,	2,492 tons, British.
Grazia,	5,857 tons, Italian.
Kaunas,	1,521 tons, Lithuanian.
Torchbearer,	1,267 tons, British.
Terukuni Maru,	11,930 tons, Japanese.
Rhuys,	2,921 tons, French.
Pensilva,	4,258 tons, British.
Wigmore,	345 tons, British.
Arlington Court,	4,915 tons, British.
Delphine,	250 tons, British.
Thomas Hankins,	276 tons, British.
Seasweeper,	329 tons, British.

Losses during the war amounted to 136 vessels, totalling 533,284 tons. Britain has lost 70 ships, of 275,230 tons; Germany, 11 ships of 48,439 tons; France, 8 ships, of 51,514 tons, and 13 neutral nations have lost 47 ships of 158,514 tons. More than 2,000 lives have been lost at sea since the war began—more, it is believed, than have been lost on Germany's western front.

Great Britain this week declared an embargo on all exports from Germany in an effort to weaken Germany's financial standing, an act which neutral nations have bitterly protested and one which will probably be found contrary to international law.

## More Transfers Asked

The Maritime Commission this week reported receipt of applications for sale or transfer of seven vessels to foreign registry. One is for transfer of the 8,422-ton tanker *Santa Maria* to Panamanian registry. Other applications cover small vessels destined for a number of neutral and belligerent countries.

Action has not been taken yet on the application of United States Lines for transfer of nine vessels to Panama's flag. It is not believed by observers here that the application will be approved, because

of opposition expressed by Congressmen and other officials.

The National Geographic Society revealed this week that, on 17 Nov., there were about 40 vessels owned by American lines and flying the Panamanian flag. Twenty-two of these, with a tonnage of 142,543, were transferred to Panama registry between October 1938 and October 1939.

## Unions Scored by Commission

With plans to place seamen, thrown out of work by the neutrality law, into Maritime Service Training Stations for instruction, with pay of \$36 a month, balked by opposition of the National Maritime Union, Rear Adm. Henry A. Wiley, USN-Ret., Maritime Commissioner in charge of training, this week made public a letter which severely criticized Joseph Curran, union president.

Admiral Wiley charged that Mr. Curran had agreed to support the training program when it was drawn up and that his subsequent reversal of position was a breach of good faith. He scored statements on pickets' placards and handbills as "falsehoods."

## Red Jacket Chartered

The Maritime Commission this week chartered the SS *Red Jacket* to Moore-McCormack Lines, Inc. on a bareboat basis for \$15,500 a month. The vessel will be operated from Atlantic Coast ports of the United States to east coast ports of South America.

Moore-McCormack Lines was the only bidder for charter hire of the vessel at the opening 17 Nov.

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## Warrant Officers' Eligible List

(Continued from Page 285)

480	Kinsman, A. S.	547	Mertens, H. C.
481	Freathy, A. E.	548	Lucas, J. A.
482	Banda, J. C.	549	Harmonson, L.
483	Ellis, N.	550	Malone, W. F.
484	Huey, R. R.	551	Timmerman, F.
485	Neill, G. W.	552	Rega, J. A.
486	Day, W. L.	553	Todd, J. C.
487	Graham, G. S.	554	Lawton, P. C.
488	McElfish, R. E.	555	Gray, H. H.
489	Thomas, V. H.	556	Herman, L. I.
490	O'Donnell, P. B.	557	Holbrook, P. E.
491	Bergis, A. C.	558	Beattie, J.
492	McDonnell, H. F.	559	Novak, M. J.
493	Redifer, E. B.	560	Lawrence, P. H.
494	Kolb, J. A.	561	Ingle, W. H.
495	Stockwell, R. A.	562	Bishop, J. D.
496	Kang, A. V.	563	Matlick, W. W.
497	Adler, E. T.	564	Axford, L. W.
498	Willey, W. C.	565	Gunn, H. E.
499	Taylor, H. B.	566	Veatch, W. F.
500	Harrison, W. L.	567	Caronna, C.
501	Von Aschen, R. J.	568	Hancock, R. A.
502	Wood, C. C.	569	Curtis, E. P.
503	Fields, R. P.	570	Allen, M. E.
504	Miller, N.	571	Berg, R. J.
505	Spiller, H. W.	572	Greswick, J. B.
506	Lynch, F. C.	573	Pervin, G. M.
507	Tunks, H. A.	574	Friedenthal, R. F.
508	Chappell, J. M.	575	Westerman, E. J.
509	Lucey, E.	576	Donnell, J. W.
510	Pope, W. E.	577	Buderer, G. L. jr.
511	Webber, C. F.	578	Desrochers, A.
512	Stroup, R. F.	579	Hay, J. L.
513	Moore, W. P.	580	Bargeron, R. L.
514	Cullinane, W. J.	581	Hall, E. P.
515	Doyle, E. C.	582	McMillan, F. W.
516	Tope, H. P.	583	Sanwald, F. J.
517	Fuller, W. C.	584	Mahoney, A. W.
518	Finkle, T. H.	585	Moore, J. O.
519	Murray, J. J.	586	Bamford, J. C.
520	Schwartz, H. A.	587	Walker, W. C.
521	Hilton, H. E.	588	Farrar, A. S.
522	Segelbaum, C. S.	589	McLane, A. O.
523	O'Brien, W. N.	590	Holland, E. O.
524	Kingsley, L. K.	591	Lang, W. P.
525	Doherty, E.	592	Goodrich, G. H.
526	Price, C. O.	593	Gault, E. C.
527	Williams, C. W.	594	Montgomery, J. B.
528	Demboosky, A. E.	595	Siebenaler, F. J.
529	Hansen, V. L.	596	Holzhauser, E. E.
530	Oed, P.	597	Whitehead, J. E.
531	Hopkins, R. T.	598	Moye, L. B.
532	Pitre, H. J.	599	Beach, M. M.
533	Zane, G.	600	Pulliam, G. W.
534	Montgomery, J.	601	Fishkin, A. E.
535	Fennell, J.	602	Edelman, M.
536	Marth, H. J.	603	Whittet, W. A.
537	Sharp, R.	604	Allen, J. E.
538	Boston, G. R.	605	McKinley, H. C.
539	Rahn, S. M.	606	Cassell, T. G.
540	Robison, W. C.	607	Lavorgna, R.
541	Ledoux, E. L.	608	Hahn, R. W.
542	Grossman, P.	609	Lane, L. R.
543	Thomas, G.	610	Sewell, M. A.
544	Croy, W. D.	611	Conklin, H. W.
545	Liming, C. C.	612	

613	Genny, R.	677	Drexel, C. G.
614	Lesnick, R.	678	Arnold, T. E.
615	Elliot, D. D.	679	Higgins, L. A.
616	Skene, F. W.	680	Finegan, C. P.
617	Ludwig, P. R.	681	Ledoux, F.
618	Mills, J.	682	Tokoly, R. F.
619	Hewitt, A. G.	683	Sperry, M. C.
620	Duchene, J.	684	Smith, O. H.
621	Rogers, J. V.	685	Nolen, G. M.
622	Hastings, E. P.	686	Shannon, L. T.
623	Jones, C. V.	687	Wurtzler, H. W.
624	Scofield, M. E.	688	Hawkins, M. H.
625	Hoffman, J. K.	689	Elliot, J. R.
626	Colby, R.	690	Clark, C. A.
627	Smith, R. C.	691	Bobulski, F.
628	Harrison, B.	692	Gordon, J. B.
629	Nash, P. L.	693	Kealey, G. I.
630	Murphy, J. F.	694	Rebensee, F. D.
631	Robinson, A. V.	695	Finney, M. L.
632	Card, L. H.	696	Williams, R. H.
633	Franklin, R. H.	697	Stevens, L.
634	Seiple, W. A.	698	Roberts, G. W.
635	Grey, J. R.	699	Brazier, K. L.
636	Test, C. F.	700	St. Clair, R. M.
637	Heslin, S. V.	701	Walker, N. R.
638	Jaschmann, A. F.	702	Gies, H. M.
639	Arakelian, D.	703	Meuer, G. A.
640	Barnes, K. C.	704	Forsberg, C. R.
641	Lewis, R. K.	705	Hayes, J. C.
642	Fraser, H. C.	706	Feeley, J. J.
643	Thompson, G.	707	Dyer, J. A.
644	Kemp, E.	708	Merrit, R.
645	Winkler, L.	709	Kull, H. F.
646	Robinson, W. A.	710	Himelstein, L.
647	Howe, M. E.	711	Espenshade, P. S.
648	Banta, F. L.	712	Meredith, R. A.
649	Connolly, J. T.	713	Malony, R. E.
650	Wiener, S.	714	Taber, B. F.
651	McCulloch, J. E.	715	Norem, A. F.
652	Gilsen, L.	716	Smith, S. L.
653	Nichols, C. V.	717	Hillman, E. K.
654	Johnson, W. E.	718	Lambert, J. C.
655	Firth, W. F.	719	Brown, W. H.
656	Schrader, E. C.	720	Ormsby, A. M.
657	Savacool, E. F.	721	Hanson, A.
658	Stewart, J. E.	722	Cox, J. T.
659	Wilson, A. L.	723	Cole, L. E.
660	Hale, M. B.	724	Neuendorf, R. C.
661	Kockavate, J.	725	Smith, H. H.
662	Smith, S.	726	Kennedy, J. H.
663	Gross, G. E.	727	Poudre, L. J.
664	Ballard, O. O.	728	Ferrell, O. C. Jr.
665	Proudfoot, R. N.	729	Bryant, C. R.
666	Kuziak, J.	730	Loveless, W. H.
667	Totman, T. C.	731	Edmondson, C.
668	Taggart, S. J.	732	Low, C. A.
669	Stevens, E.	733	Cummins, E. M.
670	Weir, G. M.	734	George, A. M.
671	Smith, F. L.	735	Beller, E. J.
672	Lantz, W.	736	Gibbs, F. H.
673	Thompson, DeW.	737	Case, L. G.
674	Shen, J. C.	738	Smith, R. L.
675	Novak, F. W.	739	Greenberg, S.
676	Trudell, H. J.	740	Richardson, J. C.

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## Lt. Gen. Bowley Retires

Lt. Gen. Albert Jesse Bowley, commanding general of the Fourth Army and the Ninth Corps Area, will retire 30 Nov., having reached the statutory retirement age of 64 yesterday. General Bowley is the first lieutenant general to retire, but on retirement he will revert to his permanent rank of major general.

He will be succeeded in his two commands by Maj. Gen. John L. De Witt, until recently commandant of the War College here.

General Bowley was born in Westminster, Calif. He was appointed to the Military Academy on 15 June 1893, and upon graduation, was appointed second lieutenant of artillery. He was promoted to first lieutenant in 1899; to captain in 1901; to major in 1912; to lieutenant colonel in 1914; to colonel in 1917; to brigadier general, Regular Army, in 1921; and to major general in 1931. On 5 Aug. 1939, he was invested with the temporary rank of lieutenant general.

General Bowley sailed for France with the American Expeditionary Forces on 13 Dec. 1917; where he commanded the 17th Field Artillery to 25 June 1918. He then commanded the 2nd Field Artillery Brigade to 6 Nov. 1918, was Chief of Artillery, 2nd Army to 24 Dec. 1918; and served at Headquarters, 6th Army Corps, AEF, to 17 April 1919. He returned to the United States in 1919 and commanded the Field Artillery Basic School, at Camp Taylor, Ky., to 15 Aug. 1919. He then attended the Army War College, Washington, from which he was graduated in August, 1920. He returned to Camp Taylor and commanded the 5th Field Artillery to 28 Sept. 1920, when he accompanied that regiment as its commanding officer to Camp Dix, N. J., where he was stationed until 16 Nov. 1920. He then commanded the 5th Field Artillery and Fort Bragg, North Carolina, to 31 Jan. 1921. He was Assistant Chief of Staff for Operations, Second Corps Area, Governors Island, New York, to 9 May 1921 when he returned to Fort Bragg, where he commanded the 15th Field Artillery Brigade to March, 1928. He then commanded the 2nd Division and post of Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to 25 April 1929. He was Assistant Chief of Staff, Personnel Division, War Department General Staff, to 1 Oct. 1931.

General Bowley was ordered to Hawaii in October, 1931, where he was assigned to duty as Commanding General, Hawaiian Division. Returning to the United States on 30 April 1934 he took command of the 5th Corps Area, in which capacity he served until 29 Sept. 1935, when he became Commanding General, Third Corps Area. In March, 1938 he took command of the Ninth Corps Area, with headquarters at San Francisco, Calif., and on 5 Aug. 1939, was assigned to command the Fourth Army in addition to the Ninth Corps Area.

General Bowley has been awarded the Dis-

tinguished Service Medal; French Legion of Honor (Officer); French Croix de Guerre with 3 Palms; Panama Medal of La Solidaridad; Order of the Crown (Siam).

## Army Flier Killed in Crash

2nd Lt. P. O. Potter, Air Corps Reserve officer, was killed 17 Nov. in a freak crash at Albrook Field, C. Z., when the single-seater pursuit plane in which he was taking off collided with another ship. The propeller of the other plane sheared off the propeller of Lieutenant Potter's plane which crashed onto a nearby railroad track.

## Hints 2 Billion for Defense

President Roosevelt yesterday intimated that the next Congress may be asked to impose special emergency taxes for national defense to finance outlays of more than \$2,000,000,000 for the Army and Navy.

Mr. Roosevelt said that the United States is faced with the alternatives of borrowing to pay for the national defense or of paying as it is developed. He predicted defense expenditures will exceed by \$500,000,000 the appropriations for the present fiscal year.

The President announced formal termination of the services of the War Resources Board. He stated he had asked the group to hold itself ready to act in an advisory capacity to the Army and Navy Munitions Board in event of emergency.

## Status of Promotion

## ARMY PROMOTION STATUS

Promotions and Vacancies on the Promotion List (Cumulative) Since 17 November 1939

Last promotion to the grade of Col.—Robert J. Halpin, Inf., No. 99. Vacancies—None. Senior Lt. Col.—Allen Fletcher, Inf., No. 100. Last promotion to the grade of Lt. Col.—Thomas R. Miller, FA, No. 172. Vacancies—None. Senior Major—Frank E. Sharpless, Inf., No. 173.

Last promotion to the grade of Major—Edward C. Johnson, Inf., No. 393. Vacancies—None. Senior Capt.—John C. Grable, SC, No. 394.

Last promotion to the grade of Capt.—James A. Ronin, AC, No. 340.

Last promotion to the grade of 1st Lt.—William A. Joyce, SC, No. 202.

## Non-Promotion List

Maj. Jack G. Fuller, Veterinary Corps, promoted to lieutenant colonel.

2nd Lt. Eli E. Damon, MAC, promoted to first lieutenant.

## Warrant Officers

Appointments—Louis Zukerman and Russell N. Shuck.

Warrant Officer Commodore O. McMahan, discharged 20 Nov. 1939.

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### Army Ties Penn State

West Point, N. Y.—The long arm of John Hatch, Army's brilliant yearling back, reached out in the closing minutes of Saturday's game here, to snatch almost certain victory from favored Penn State with a spectacular 40-yard pass.

It was the old fighting quality which made Army teams famous in the past that enabled the Cadets twice to come from behind and salvage a deadlock from what seemed a hopeless situation.

With the game less than two minutes old, the Pennsylvanians intercepted a pass by Jere Maupin, and Kula ran 45 unmolested yards to score. Pollock made the conversion. The Cadets struck back late in the same period, when Jim Rooney broke through and blocked a punt Lloyd Ickes tried to get off from his own 20.

Bill Gillis, Army Center, scooped up the ball and ran 15 yards for a touchdown driving over Penn State tackle to score. Art Frontczak kicked the extra point.

There was no scoring in the second quarter, but State took the lead after 6 minutes of play in the third. Ickes, on a skillfully executed naked reverse, (incidentally the same play which enabled Penn State to beat Penn) found a hole in the right side of Army's line and eluded the secondary, racing 56 yards for a touchdown. Pollock was again called in and neatly kicked the extra point. Army tried desperately, but State had everything the Cadets had, and played hard, smart football. The case seemed hopeless until late in the last period, when Harry Heffner ran back Ickes punt 10 yards to the State 44. With only three minutes to go the watching Corps of Cadets prayed for a miracle, and it was not long in coming. Hatch faded far back and heaved a prodigious diagonal pass to Heffner, who caught it on State's 10 and went 7 yards to the 3. Heffner tried to go over on the next play, but was stopped after a yard gain. Frank Waddell a reserve quarterback, went over left guard for the score on the next play. Ivan Sattm, Army's place kicking specialist, was called in, and neatly delivered the tying point. Both teams filled the air with desperation passes in the last two minutes of play, but the game was over. The 10,000 spectators, including States 1000 rooters and eighty piece band, filed out of Michie Stadium into the dusk with memories of a glorious game.

### Navy Meets Princeton

While Army and Penn State fought to a 14-14 tie last Saturday, the Navy eleven rested in preparation for its remaining two games, against Princeton today and against Army on 2 Dec. The Army has no game scheduled for today and is devoting the two-week interval between the Penn State contest and the Navy game to developing an offensive to use against the midshipmen.

On the basis of season performances, most observers give the Army a very slight edge over the Navy. This is based in most instances not on the question of whether or not Army will beat the Navy but on the slightly better showing of the Army against mutual opponents.

Navy is basing most of its hope on the men who have been brought to the front during late season games. Against Princeton today, it is expected that the midshipmen will evidence a marked improvement in offense.

### Army-Navy Broadcast

West Point, N. Y.—Army and Navy personnel scattered through the continental United States, and those stationed overseas, will have excellent opportunity this year to follow over the radio the fortunes of their respective teams in the Army-Navy game at the Municipal Stadium, Philadelphia, 2 Dec.

On the regular broadcasting band, the National Broadcasting Company, Columbia Broadcasting System and Mutual Broadcasting System have announced that their networks will carry the game. In view of conflict with possible commercial commitments of individual stations, however, all these companies recommend that persons interested contact the nearest radio station in each system for definite data.

On the short waves, no fewer than eight

## ARMY AND NAVY FOOTBALL

### SO FAR THIS SEASON

Army		Navy
Defeated Furman, 16-7	30 Sept.	Defeated William and Mary, 31-6
Defeated Centre, 9-6	7 Oct.	Defeated Virginia, 14-12
Tied Columbia, 6-6	14 Oct.	Tied Dartmouth, 0-0
Lost to Yale, 20-15	21 Oct.	Lost to Notre Dame, 14-7
Defeated Ursinus, 48-13	28 Oct.	Lost to Clemson, 15-7
Lost to Notre Dame, 14-0	4 Nov.	Lost to Pennsylvania, 13-6
Lost to Harvard, 15-0	11 Nov.	Lost to Columbia, 19-13
Tied Penn State, 14-14	18 Nov.	No Game Scheduled.

### BALANCE OF SEASON

No Game Scheduled	25 Nov.	Princeton, (at Princeton)
Navy, (at Philadelphia)	2 Dec.	Army, (at Philadelphia)

(All games at home, unless otherwise noted.)

### FOR THE RECORD BOOK

	Games Won	Games Lost	Games Tied	Points Scored	First Downs	Yards Gained	Pct.
Army	3	3	2	106	83	2069	.500
Navy	2	4	1	79	82	1744	.333

### POINTS SCORED

Army—Touchdowns: Hatch (2), Frawley, Waddell (3), Maupin, Mullin (2), Frontzac, Gillis, Polk, Yeager (2). Field Goals: Frontzac (2). Points after Touchdown: Frontzac (5), Sattm, Waddell (2), Biscotte. Safety: Stella.

Navy—Touchdowns: Rowse (2), Beers, Whitehead (2), Malcolm (2), Gebert (2), Leonard, Boothe, Foster. Points after Touchdown: Leonard (2), Whitehead (2), Wood (2).

stations will carry the inter-service struggle, either by direct transmission or by rebroadcasting. In addition the National Broadcasting Company will transmit directly to Manila, via Radio Corporation of America channels, thus piping the sound and fury from Philadelphia directly into the Army and Navy club of Manila, where arrangements have been made for a gala reunion of Army and Navy officers, their families and friends.

Short wave stations which will carry the game on the international high frequency bands are as follows:

Direct Transmission At 1:15 P. M., E.S.T.

WCBX, New York (Columbia) 11,830 k. c., European beam.

WGEA, Schenectady (National) 15,330 k. c., European beam, also heard well in Hawaii.

WPIT, Pittsburgh (National) 11,870 k. c., European and Latin American beams.

WRUL, Boston (Mutual) 11.79 m. c. and 15.13 m. c.

### Rebroadcasts, Sunday 3 Dec.

KGEI, San Francisco (National) Time and frequency not yet decided upon.

WNBI, New York (National) 17,780 k. c. 10:15-11:00 P. M., E.S.T.\*

WRCA, New York (National) 9,670 k. c., 10:15-11:00 P. M., E.S.T.\*

\*Latin American beam.

### FENCERS' RATINGS

The Amateur Fencers' League of America has recently published the National Rankings for 1938-39. The first ten in each of the three weapons (foil, epee and saber) are ranked. The following service fencers were ranked:

1st Lt. G. M. Heiss, USA, 3rd in Epee.  
Comdr. Leonard Doughty, jr., USN.  
Ret., 8th in Epee.

Lt. Richard Steere, USN, 10th in Foil.

### Army's 1940 Football Schedule

West Point, New York, 24 Nov. 1939.—Army's 1940 football schedule was announced here today by Lt. Col. Louis E. Hibbs, Graduate Manager of Athletics, who stated that with this schedule, army is inaugurating a policy of meeting opponents which are practically all of major caliber. The policy was determined several years ago, when schedules through 1942 were drawn up, and becomes effective the coming year.

In 1940, Williams, Cornell, Lafayette, and Brown will be seen here in the four home games. Army will play five games away — namely, Harvard, Notre Dame, and Princeton, with two games in Philadelphia, where the cadets will play the University of Pennsylvania two weeks prior to the annual Army-Navy classic.

### The schedule follows:

5 Oct.—Williams at West Point.  
12 Oct.—Cornell at West Point.  
19 Oct.—Harvard at Cambridge.  
26 Oct.—Lafayette at West Point.  
2 Nov.—Notre Dame at New York.  
9 Nov.—Brown at West Point.  
16 Nov.—Univ. of Penna. at Philadelphia.  
23 Nov.—Princeton at Princeton.  
30 Nov.—Navy at Philadelphia.

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The Schools listed below are effectively equipped to care for the educational and recreational needs of the children of members of the services and this Directory is recognized as an authentic and reliable aid to service parents in solving the problem of child education. For details as to the Schools listed in this Directory, address them directly, or communicate with the Army and Navy Journal Department of Education.

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